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VOL. 1 NO 114. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th July	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Mancedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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Superintendent.

Bombay.

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To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru.	T. Ohkuma	5939	....	10th July
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
Kurs	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
	Y. Kamo shita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
	A. Christiansen	5155	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
Dwarka ..	1695.	Thu. 17th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2135	Fri, 18th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursdays, 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3413	.. 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	.. 21st ..
PALAMCOTTA	3413	.. 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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12th July, 1913

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

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ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
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INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, Bombay Municipality, for the supply of furniture to Municipal Schools, upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Saturday, 30th August, 1913. The contract will run for two years.

For specifications and other particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 10th July, 1913. 0272

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 16th July, 1913, is appointed for the declaration of a final dividend in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petition.

No. 324 of 1896.
Re. Chogmal Dhunsukhdas Bedh and another.
No. 184 of 1905.
„ Nowroji Ardeshir Euti (2nd Insolvency.)

Creditors, of the abovenamed Insolvents, who have not proved their claims, are informed that, unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 11 a.m., on the 14th July, 1913 the assets in his hands will be distributed, without reference to their claims, amongst those creditors who have proved their claims.

Dated the 26th June, 1913.

R. P. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort.
Bombay, this 27th day of June, 1913.
0251

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Gulabshankar Manishankar Pathak of Bombay Brahman Hindu Inhabitant deceased who died at Bombay on the 30th day of April, 1913.

Girjashankar Manishankar Pathak of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Student residing at Pannalal Terraces Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the younger brother and the only next of Kin and Sole surviving Coparcener of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 8th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
0279 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Jamnabai widow of Thakar Ramji Akhai late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Meghji Vallabhdas of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant the sole surviving Executor out of three executors according to the tenor of the last will and testament of the above deceased a grain and seed merchant carrying on business at Jakaria Mussjid Road, without the Fort of Bombay residing at Ghat Kopar in the Thana District .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 3rd day of July, 1913.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL.
0280 Petitioners Attorneys.

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LONDON, W. C.
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D'LAL & COMPANY

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at 2nd Kumbharwada Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, Attorneys for Vasudeo Narayan Joshi, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and costs of Haribhau Laxman Kupdi, the mortgagor, pursuant to the powers of sale, contained in the Indenture of 2nd mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of October, 1911, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 127 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 4947, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7605, Street No. 131, and bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Somaji, and on the South by the property of Rama Gangaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai. Attorneys for the mortgagee herein, at their Office at 14, Hummum Street, Sardar Building, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 12th July, 1913. 259

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE AND BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENNESSE, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY,, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, by order of the underwriters, the following cotton:—

A large quantity of loose and bales of Hubli cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1913. 256

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
21, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Auctioneers' Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

SALE OF A VALUABLE LARGE PIECE OF LAND, known as Bal Bhat Wadi, situate at Malad Bandar, on the Malad Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, out of Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the owners, Messrs. Dadabhoy Framji Mistry and Byramjee Pallonjee Mistry, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of khotiland admeasuring about 52,163 square yards, or thereabouts, the tax payable in respect thereof being Rs. 10 annas 6 a year, together with two water wells, a number of cocoanut, mangoe and other fruit trees, and a shed standing thereon, situate in Malad Goan, at Malad Bandar, on the Malad Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-district of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

Private offers will be received by the Undersigned Auctioneers before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1913. 252

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 114 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. M. Tyab Hamid and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baboo Chhotelall Durga Prashad, Rai Bahadur, Government Treasures of Farukhabad.

114 bales each 30 pieces Japanese grey shirtings "Wagtail" Brand No. 200, 44 inches, 37½ to 38 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 17th day of July.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, electric fan, cottage piano, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Sea Croft," 2nd floor, on Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Officers' Quarters and near the Parsi Sanitarium, valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, carved cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, mirrored chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, iron bedsteads, electric fan, cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., glass and crokeryware, cooking utensils, etc., the property of R. HOTZ, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th July, 1913. 257

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 10 p.m.

Commencing from to-night.

Mr. G. Stillwell presents

WONG TOY SUN

The marvellous Chinese transformist and his full Company

in a

Sereis of ORIENTAL MYSTERIES

This will be found to be one of the most remarkable performances ever seen in Bombay.

The Excelsior stage will be converted into a

GORGEOUS CHINESE TEMPLE.

Who is going to win a £ 5 Note?

On Thursday, 17th July between 2 and 2-30 p.m. WONG TOY SUN will appear at the corner of the National Bank. The person who discovers his identity, and touches him on the shoulder, at the same time holding a copy of the current week's Programme of the Excelsior, or a copy of a Bombay newspaper advertising his performance and says: "You are the mysterious WONG TOY SUN," will receive a present of

Rs. 75.

Wong Toy Sun and his Company present a programme complete in itself, but in a addition there is a Fine Picture Programme, including a thrilling story the scene of which is laid in the stirring Norseman days.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

Methyloids cure in a few days without publicity or inconvenience. They relieve the pain and give visible result in few hours. Avoid injections. Use Methyloids.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

To-Night! ***To-Night!***

A Brilliant Cines' Masterpiece

THE SISTERS' ORDEAL.

(3,000 Feet—3 Parts.)

A stirring story of the Australian bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.

Full share of Comics.

3 shows nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Saturday und Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.
WE OFFER
a large variety of Gowns, Blouses, for Evening, Afternoon and Day wear, Millinery, etc., etc., at nearly Cost prices.

Commencing Monday, July 7th.

STANLEY HUMPHREYS & Co.,
314, HORNBY ROAD,
NEXT TO THOS. COOK & SON.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, but

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER;

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of mannfacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube „ 4-6-0 „

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

AMRUTANJAN. (*Registered.*)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT BOMBAY.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co. have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."
The best of its kind in India.
Put up in fancy nickel cases.
PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.
C. PRASANNA & Co.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Also can be had from:—
K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912) ...	...	£112,664
Annual Income ...	...	£1,481,521
Assets ...	...	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies ...	...	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEINBERGS
Turkish Cigarettes.
Packed in Double Tins
ALWAYS IN PERFECT CONDITION
Even in the Monsoon.
SOLE AGENTS.
PHIPSON & Co.
BOMBAY.

TIRED
WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored, and sexual vitality effectually stimulated.

These Pearls cure all ab... charges, build up the delic... and bring back to manhood... down and weary constitut... renew vitality, replace wea... strength, keen wits for dul... and transform the dejected a... ing into healthy and cheerf... women.

Price, per bottle of 40... 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 an...

Address:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG &...
COMPANY, DEPT.
155, Jumma Musjid,

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 11, 0.09 in.

Fall since June 1-42.89 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 13.85 in.

Fall from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. July 11. 0.28.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m of 11th July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts
E. G. Hospital ..	0·40	51·56
G. T. Hospital ..	0 35	51·06
J. J. Hospital ..	0 16	53 92
Sion Factory ..	0·12	51·40

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived in the harbour on Friday from London, and reports that during her voyage she experienced a fresh monsoon.

The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Hamburg, reports strong south-west monsoon.

The steamer Salamis which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Durban, reports strong south-west monsoon, to latitude 16 N thence moderate to port.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 11th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Mean Reading of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Actual Reading at last 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th) ..	102 3	85 0	88	..	..	..
Jask ..	101 3	87 8	74	..	..	—..
Muskat ..						—0·05
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	106 3	85 0	57	..	3·58	+2·61
Rawalpindi ..	104 9	82 1	48	..	5·31	+1·24
Lahore ..	104 9	86 2	57	..	2·70	—0·82
Sirsa ..	99 3	76 0	86	0·57	9·83	+7·02
Ambala ..	100 5	80 9	72	..	11·59	+3·64
Delhi ..	101.0	85 8	85	..	6·43	+0·30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	104·0	85 5	63	..	3·27	—2·85
Mainpuri ..	103 8	86 6	65	..	2·01	—3·69
Jhansi ..	100 1	81 5	62	..	1·17	—3·82
Cawnpore ..	98 6	86 8	64	..	8·95	+0·10
Allahabad ..	102 1	87 5	54	..	4·94	—0·89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	112 1	94 8	70	..	0·82	+0·40
Karachi ..	85 5	78 0	84	0 61	0·76	—0·98
Ajmer ..	95 0	75 7	84	0 04	5·69	+0·99
Jaipur ..	94 2	78 6	84	0·21	8·54	+3·70
Kotah ..	98 6	80 6	67	..	3·58	—2·36
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	90 0	77 0	95	0·33	5·58	+1·97
Dwarka ..	84 8	76 2	88	0·11	3·81	—1·47
Veraval ..	82 1	78 8	89	0·14	18·05	+12·62
Rajkot ..	87 ..	72 8	91	0·09	13·21	+5·25
Bhavnagar ..						
Pora ..	89 0	77 3	77	..	24·39	+18·59
Surat ..	86 9	77 5	86	0·13	22·95	+8·85
Ahmedabad ..	89 1	77 2	85	0·11	13·37	+5·74
Deesa ..	90 0	76 8	88	..	8·41	+3·6
Neemuch ..	86 4	73 0	94	..	7·63	+1·14
Indore ..	85 6	68 1	85	0·05	8·76	+0·26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91 8	73 3	73	..	11·80	—1·51
Saugor ..	87 8	74 6	75	0·06	10·61	—1·52
Hoshangabad ..	92 6	77 9	77	0·11	6·63	—3·36
Khandwa ..	89 2	74 1	78	..	10·06	+2·21
Akola ..	89 7	73 5	88	0·01	9·14	+1·45
Amraoti ..	87 3	73 3	84	0·20	13·71	+4·24
Nagpur ..	90 6	75 8	77	0·07	15·17	+2·12
Chanda ..						
Raipur ..	94 7	79 6	77	..	8·09	—5·00
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85 7	78 4	82	0·09	42·89	+13·85
Ratnagiri ..	86 3	73 9	82	0·20	39·40	—5·54
Mormugao ..	89 5	76 3	91	0 45	44·09	+1·54
Karwar ..	82 4	74 5	95	0 96	48·58	—6 01
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89 4	71 6	74	..	7·56	+1·40
Ahmednagar ..	85 1	69 8	74	..	13 69	+7·50
Poona ..	85 ..	71 3	85	0·08	26 31	+9·64
Sholapur ..	91 8	72 6	82	0·05	7 80	+1·64
Bijapur ..	86 ..	70 3	85	0 06	8 41	+4 22
Belgaum ..	82 8	67 6	95	0·25	10 65	+2·59
Aurangabad ..	86 4	69 7	80	..	7 25	+2 16
Hyderabad ..	80 9	64 7	74	0·03	15 01	
Nizamabad ..	89 3	73 2	84	..	6 36	+6 92
KARNATAK—						
Dharwar ..	73 8	74 3	94	1·22	47 14	—0 13
Kolhapur ..	89 3	74 1	95	0 06	34 08	—12 00
Mormugao ..	85 7	73 2	86	0 66	41 11	—5 44
Karwar ..	84 0	77 8	84	0·01	87 4	—9 70
SOUTH MARATHA AND KANARESE DISTRICTS—						
Manjalpur ..	88 8	79 7	64	..	2 35	—4 34
Gadag ..	91 5	75 3	63	..	2 75	+0 42
Cuddapah ..	97 6	76 8	65	..	3 67	—0 99
Madras ..	99 8	78 0	69	0 26	2 46	—0 84
Bangalore ..	89 4	66 8	85	0·01	6 78	+2 24
Coimbatore ..	91 6	71 3	81	..	1 52	—6 49
Pachimonoor ..	93 6	77 3	64	..	0 91	—0 68
Calicut ..	90 2	79 2	74	..	0 20	—1 41

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab—Sirsa reports 0·57" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately cloudled. The air is dampe than usual at Sirsa and Delhi and drier elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the northern and the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0·61" of rain and Jaipur 0·21". Skies are clear in uppee sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general but light rain has fallen in Gujrat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0·33", Dwarka and Ahmedabad 0·1" each, Veraval 0·14" and Surat 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north-eastern and eastern districts

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·20", Mormugao 0·45" and Karwar 0·96". Skies are mnoerately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temeerature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Belgaum records 0·.5" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of m isture is present in the air. Day temperatnre is in defect in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extented into lower Sind but over the rest of the reporting Rea precipitation has decreased c nsid rainfall has been insignificant in the parts of the country, the Deccan and had, while in Gujerat and Kathiawar it has been very light though still fairly general. Nearly genera rain has again fallen on the west Coast of the Peninsula but Mangalore is the only station reporting rainfall exceeding one inch. Rainfal has been local in the east Punjab and east Rajputana. On the east Coast of the peninsula, Madr.s reports light rainfall.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar : fairly general rain in the Konkan ; local rain in Rajputana and the east Punjab ; some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, lower Sind an poss bly the south Bombay Deccan.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report—S.S. Egypt, which left Aden on the afternoon of the 6th July experienced till Longitude 52° E light variable wind and moderate southerly swell, till Longitude 60° E. fresh or moderate south-westerly wind with considerable to heavy sea and swell; till arrival this morning fresh south-west rly wind and west-south-westerly swell. There were rainsqualls with overcast skies near Bombay. Winds have weakened during the week in the western half of the Arabian sea where they are now below normal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 11.

There has been a large decrease in the amount of rainfall. Only a few falls are reported from Central and Northern India with the exception of North Bengal and Assam. A trough of low pressure is now against the hills and westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the country. The temperature is in excess in the Gangetic Plain and East Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Gujarat and West Coast; fairly general in Lower Burma and South-West Hyderabad; and local in Bengal and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, South Punjab, Bombay, Deccan, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

Victoria Point and Mergui report one and a half inches; Moulmein four; Bhamo one; Dibrugarh two; Tezpur one and a half; Dhubri four; Cherrapunji twelve; Jalpaiguri six; Darjeeling one; Sirsa a half; Mount Abu one; Karachi a half; Karwar, Mangalore and Nellore one.

Forecast :—Extension of rainfall in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer which arrived at Bombay this morning report normal monsoon.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·652
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	82 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	„	78 8
Dew Point	„	77 8
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		7·2
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	85·7
Minimum do. do. ..	„	77·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		SSE,WSW, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	197
Fall of Rain	inches	0·01
Total fall during month.. ..	„	17·00
Total fall during year	„	42·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th July	„	0·08

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m. Standard Time on the 11th July, 1913, was 29.850 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·003 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m		ft in
Sun.	13	m 7 33		25 11
		6 51 a		25 2
Mon.	14	m 8 50		26 5
		8 4 a		24 10
Tues.	15	m 9 52		27 1
		9 1? a		24 9
Wed.	16	m 10 43		27 8
		10 9 a		24 11
Thurs.	17	m 11 24		28 1
		10 58 a		25 2

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m		f in
Sun.	13	1 20 a		21 2
	m	1 35		16 9
Mon.	14	2 44 a		21 2
	m	33		16 6
Tues.	15	3 52 a		20 10
	m	3 24		16 5
Wed.	16	4 46 a		20 5
	m	4 10		16 4
Thurs.	17	5 29 a		19 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13. (Sun.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
14. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
15. (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
16. (Wed.)	6h.	
17. (Thurs.)		

PHASE

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	77 7/16
Exchange on London at Paris Res.	..	25 24 ⅜
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	87 ¼
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20 46
Bar Silver Spot	..	26 ⅜
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27 ⅛
Closing tone of Silver :—China Buying.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.		63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank rate)		1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about		£250,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		87.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..		4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..		4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..		5¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)		77/0
Interest day to day loans	..	2⅝
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

LONDON, July 10.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion £37,400,000 Increase £400,000

Public Deposits £10,700,000. Decrease £4,0 0,000

Other do. £41,100,000. Decrease £5,500,000

Govt. Securities £12,800,000. Unchanged.

Other Securities £30,600,000. Decrease £9,800,000

Notes & Gold £23,200,000. decrease £300,000

The Bank Reserve In is 51 % of the Liabilities.

Arrivals:—Westminster, Portloe.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 10.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 net cent. ex-ship, 51½ ; July-August ; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 51¾ ; July, August ; Antwerp : sellers. Canal Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47 ; July-August ; Hamburg, sellers. Canal firm. Linseed Bombay net 416 lbs. ex-ship, 47 ; July-August ; Dunkirk done. Firmer. Linseed Calcutta 45-45½ ; July-August London done, sellers, firm. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 43¾ ; July-August ; Antwerp, sellers Bombay Cotton-seed, 6-17 ; July-August Hull ; sellers, quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged, Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38 ; July-August ; London, done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½ ; August-Sept. : London, value, firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3/6 July-August ; buyers steady.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags), 12-9½ ; sellers, Oct.-Dec. Quiet, steady. Hungarian Crystals sugar C. & F. India, 11-9 sellers, Oct.-Dec. Practically nothing doing. German Beet-root 88% 9-3½ sellers. August, 9-5 ; sellers, Oct.-Dec. Steady, moderate biz. E. A. S. and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-9 ; sellers, Nov.-Dec. Very little doing. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. No quotation.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 Copper Braziers £75 ; Yellow Metal 6½.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Java Sugar.—Fine White Java, C. & Calcutta, 11-8½, July, value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-9¼ ; July, value.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & Inv Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	7,000 „
Total Day's Imports	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Steady ; Fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	6·75d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·55d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known to Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12·17 Oct. 11·54
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12·17 Oct. 11·51
New Orleans 10 a. m	Aug. 12·01 Oct. 11·56

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Previous Closing Price	To-day's price.
J. A.	6·45	.45
A. S.	6·47	6.40
S. O.	6·24	.26
O. N.	6·18	6.20
N. D.	6 13	6.16
D. J.	6 13	6'15
J. F.	6'13	6'.5
F. M.	6'14	6'.7
M. A.	6 15	6'18
A. M.	6·16	6'19

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, July 10.

Total Sales	32,000 Bales
East Indian Sales	100 „
Total Speculation	2,000 „
Total Export	1,000 „
East Indian Export	„
East Indian Stock	11,000 „
East Indian Forwarded ..	2,000 „
East Indian Actual Export	„
East Indian Imports	2,000 „
East Indian Speculation	„
American Afloat	20,000 „
East Indian Afloat	4,000 „
Total Afloat	46,000 „

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 10.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	—
Futures at New York, August, 12'12. Previous closing price 12'17	
Futures at New York, October, 11'48. Previous closing price 11'52	

Advanced early on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to southern selling of futures in local market

Spot Cotton at New York 12'45. Previous price 12.55.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 /2. Previous price 12 1/2

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 12'00. Previous price 12 03

Futures at New Orleans Octo er 11 51. Previous price 11'56.

Rate Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9

Demand Bills 4'86⅛.

Silver Commercial Bars 58¼

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 10th July 1913 should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

A WEEK *stomach often rejects*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

July 11.

The local cotton market with a normal turn-over in actuals was quiet and F. G. Bengals are quoted at Rs. 239½ and Good Broach at Rs. 290. Liverpool market is closed to-day and to-morrow owing to the visit of Their Imperial Majesties. The political and financial horizons are still not very clear and these factors at present arrest further advance in cotton.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Ine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	..	239½	..	45-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee .	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	251	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind-Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	5.015
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	274	..	..	do.
Do. do.	347-8	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Pulgaum, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	293·4	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	290	..	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	266	25-7-12
Westerns, Churka ..			265	do
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	271	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	266	do.
M. G. Comps ..	..	..	276	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bill mar. ..	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week ..	26,211	20,1 6	+6.015
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th July ..	26,87,976	24,47,392	+2,40,584
Shipments for the week :—			
Europe ..	27,544	12,742	+8.892
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	15,857	4,100	+11.7·7
Total ..	37,411	16,842	+20.589
Total shipment from 1st sept. to 10th July :—			
Europe ..	444,355	348,724	+95,631
China ..	39,685	34,100	+4,98
Japan ..	90,029	827,678	+72,351
Coast Ports ..	25,734	24,598	+1,136
Total ..	1,499,176	1,235,100	+174.076
Afloat in Harbour :—			
Europe ..	5,655	560	+5.075
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	74,80	3851	+3,989

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 28th June. 1913. 17.390 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Rly. from 1st September 1912. to 8th July. 1913. 10.029 bales.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

THE UMPIRE QUESTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 11.

The market rules quiet, and though each succeeding week has to repeat the same tale, if not encouraging, at least there is nothing very gloomy to report. Some all round inquiry keeps up the trade, but let us hope this demand is the fore-runner of activity in this direction. Prophets, to predict a bad year, are not wanting, but we believe the favourable monsoon, the inactivity of our market as far as buying is concerned, thanks to the "Umpire" question, 'the very fact that the demand is slack,' and must improve, and the steady tone of the Manchester market are all items sufficient to induce an optimistic view for the future condition of our trade.

The Chamber and the Association are firm over the "Umpire" question. Prestige continues to triumph over justice or trade interests. Suppose the report that some European houses, members of the Bombay Chamber, are willing to grant a native Umpire is not realised and the Association position not so strong as it is thought to be, must then the present deadlock of business continue? Why not grant a native Umpire and subject the ruling of the Bombay Umpires to the decision of a higher and final tribunal. The importing house or the indentor may have the final option of referring the matter to the Man-[illegible] Chamber in case the decision [illegible] arbitrator here was unsatisfac-[illegible]o one of the parties. Could the [illegible]ber or the Association object to [illegible]an arrangement? The solution [illegible] possible. This might allow [illegible] laurels. If the knotty question were settled, all talk of danger would be avoided, and we would neither hear nor read of the deplorable disunity among the members of the two parties.

Home reports speak of a not very active market, but in some quarters a fair inquiry for India, China and several of the oversea markets is reported. Spinners are reported as being in a position to maintain a fair attitude and hence manufacturers find yarns dearer to buy. Cloth prices are unchanged, the steady tone of cotton having counteracted any weakening tendency in prices, due perhaps to the apathy of large consuming markets.

Greys.

Manchester reports speak of a few purchases for Bombay in standard marks, possibly forward business by the firms. The market here is quiet, though some running cloths continue finding clearance at no encouraging prices.

Whites.

We hear of a firm having transmitted an offer for 300 cases of 27 inches by 18 yards, 16 by 14, Nainsooks, for September October shipment, but the offer was not acceptable on the other side. It is also reported that a sundry European house has booked for November December about 150 cases of Nainsooks, low counts at 2s. 1d. In white Shirtings 32 inches by 42 yards low reeds filled finished goods, of the value of Rs. 6-8 to 6-12, some clearance is reported. A big native house is reported to have sold some 40/50 cases of their running quality, which they had been holding for some time past. The bad state of the Shirting market is said to have compelled them to lose twelve annas per piece. In Jacconets, some sales by the bazaar dealers are said to have effected in 40/20 yards at Rs. 4-4, and this price shows a reduction of an anna a piece, due to the heavy arrivals in the style, of a couple of well-known European firms, and the anxiety of the dealers to be light of their stocks by minimising their margin of profit.

Prints and Dyed Goods.

In prints there is nothing of importance to report. Dyed goods are experiencing reduced prices—particularly dyed Shirtings.

Fancies.

Inquiry continues, and we hear of some good clearance. Certain styles, specially Brocades have arrived largely, and dealers appear anxious to sell these even at cut prices.

Yarns.

The expected buying has come off much earlier, and we hear of the sales of one European house in particular, in 2/30's, 2/40's, 2/60's, 2/80's, both grey and bleached. We hear 2/30's grey has been sold at 11¼d., and 2/40's grey at 12-9/16, while at 1/16th less cross reels have been booked. Some small parcels of single yarns are also placed, business being reported in 40's at 11¼d.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Eighth Sunday after Trinity, 13th July 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canex C. M. Barham, M.A., **Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion**; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Yours in C. flat Hymns—529, 554, 315, 544; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. flat. Hymns—260,266,234. Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: **Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain**, 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 8-45 a.m. Matins; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; **10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

Emmanual Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; **11 a.m., Morning Prayer**, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras **Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).**

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—**8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.**

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; **6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.**

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's **Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray** Wilson, M.A. 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—**8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.**

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father **Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).**

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church expenses.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Barton. Alms for the Poor.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; **7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.**

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B. D. **9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadsby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. Keshett.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Wasner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Wasned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: **Rev. Dr

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 27.

POLO.

We have not yet got over our defeat in the international Polo Cup match. There is a feeling that we ought to have won, that we were well enough mounted and were good enough. Our representatives should not have been rushed as they were in the beginning of the first game. At the same time every Englishman is ready to admit that the Americans fully deserved their victory. They were severely handicapped by the loss of Mr. Monte Waterbury, and any luck they may subsequently have had was only due to them.

Captain Ritson, Captain Edwards and Mr. Freake have just got back to England. They state that they would have won the second match but for easy strokes missed in front of goal. It is very probably that they will go to America next year or the year after to try their luck once more.

The English ponies, by the way, were so much admired that several of them have been sold at large prices, to prominent American polo players.

The great event that is at present monopolising the attention of all lovers of polo, is the tournament for the Champion Cup. There are ten entries and the holders, the Old Cantabs, are undoubtedly the general favourites. They will be greatly strengthened by the return of Mr. Freake from the States. Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. A. L. Tate and Captain Godfrey Heseltine will make up the rest of the team and they are certainly a very powerful combination. The Tigers, represented by Captain Leslie Cheape, another of the American combination, Mr. H. G. M. Bailston, Major Mathew-Lannowe and Captain C. F. Hunter (back) are fancied next and there is no doubt that there are great possibilities about them. There are also possibilities about the Woodpeckers (Captain Lloyd, Captain Wilson, Lord Dalmeny and another well-known player.

The old Etonians have been entered by Lord Rocksavage but the composition of the side is not known yet. One of the most dangerous teams entered are the hard-hitting Quidnuncs who have been very successful this year. They will be represented by The Duke of Penaranda Capt. H. A. Tomkinson. Capt. E. W. E. Palmes and Capt. F. W. Barrett.

The Pilgrims (Capt. T. P. Melvill, Mr. A. Grisar, Capt. E. A. Weinholt and Capt. Vivian Lockett (back)—another of our returned exiles—have done some excellent performances this year and might very well spring a surprise. The Wasps (Major P. D. FitzGerald, Capt. F. B. Hurndall, Major H. Romer Lee and another) the 9th Lancers (Capt. D. K. Lucas Tooth, Mr. G. Phipps-Hornby, Capt. L. W. Sadleir-Jackson and Capt. F. W. Cavendish), the Household Cavalry (Capt. G. V. S. Bowlby, Capt. Lord H. Grosvenor, Capt. H. E. Brassey and Major E. H. Brassey) and Swillington (Major G. W. Hobson, Sir C. Lowther, Mr. P. W. Nickalls and Mr. J. S. Lowther) have only remote chances, and would create considerable surprise if they got through.

On Thursday at Hurlingham, Swillington defeated the 9th Lancers by 4 to 2 and on the same day at Ranelagh, the 4th Dragoon Guards scored 9 goals against the 3 of the Wasps. It was an exceedingly fast game. On the same ground Radway, with six start, defeated Capron House by 13 to 7 in the Points Cup Tournament. At Rochampton, in the second of the semi-finals of the Club Tournament, the Old Cantabs scored 7 to the 4 of the Woodpeckers."

At Southfields, the Marquis of Villavieja's team scored 10 goals against the 6 obtained by the 2nd Coldstream Guards while, at Oxford, the 3rd. Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry defeated the University by 8 to 2.

TWO INTERESTING EVENTS.

Two interesting events were played at Hurlingham on Saturday. The first was the inter-varsity match between Oxford and Cambridge, which was won by the former by 9 goals to 5. The play was well up to the average, the backs, Mr. F. Lawson of Oxford and Mr. K. R. Palmer of Cambridge performing particularly well. The games between the Universities now stand at 17 each.

The second event was the Villavieja Century Cup. The conditions in this are that the Senior team's aggregate age must total over 200 while that of the Junior's must not exceed 100. Victory went to the juveniles by 8 to 4 but the older men put up a brave fight until they began to tire.

In a one-sided game at Ranelagh, the Quidnuncs defeated the 9th Lancers by 11 to 3, while the Cavalry School scored 9 against the 5 of the 16th Lancers, who are the winners of the Irish section of the inter-regimental tournament. The Cavaliers, with 4 start, just got home from the Brigade of Guards by 9 to 8.

There was plenty of excitement at Roehampton where the final of the Club Cup Tournament took place. The contesting teams were the Pilgrims (Capt. T. P. Melvill, Mr. A. Grisar, Capt. E. A. Weinholt and Mr. F. Rich, back) and the Old Cantabs (Mr. Evelyn de Rothschild, Capt. Heseltine, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster and Mr. A. L. Tate, back). It was a splendid game, fought out at a tremendous pace and the Pilgrims just but deservedely, won by 3 to 2. They were entirely on the defence during the latter portion of the game and it was only the magnificent back play of Mr. Rich which saved them. Later the 4th Dragoon Guards defeated Swillington by 5 to 3 while the 20th Hussars beat Roehampton by 5 to 4. At Aldershot, a second round game of the inter-regimental tournament between the 15th Hussars and the King's Royal Rifles resulted in an easy win for the former by 14 to 2.

There was only one game at Hurlingham on Monday and in this a Hurlingham side defeated the 9th Lancers by 9 to 1. The 16th Lancers defeated a good Roehampton side, after a close and fast game, by 5 to 4. At Aldershot, in the second round of the inter-regimental tournament, the Queen's Bays beat the 5th Dragoon Guards by 6 to nil and were throughout the better side. They play the 15th Hussars in the next round at Ranelagh this week.

CRICKET.

Nottingham had not played Hampshire at cricket, before this last week, for seventy years, when they used to play the game in top-hats and braces. No one seems exactly to know why this was but the fact remained but they came together at last at Southamption and the game ended in a draw, Notts wanting only 8 runs for victory when stumps were pulled up. Hampshire who batted first did badly against Wass (6 for 45) and Riley (3 for 18) and were all out for 110, only the Captain, E. M. Sport (30) and Brown (43) doing any good. Notts did not fare much better and scored 175, George Gunn with 61 and Lee with 37 doing best. The inevitable Mead played grandly for 127 before being run out in Hampshire's second effort and useful scores from most of the rest of the side, produced the highly respectable total of 351. Notts thus being left with 287 to get for victory, to be scored at the rate of 60 an hour. At one time they looked like doing this easily and were well ahead of the clock. The pace then fell away and with two wickets still to fall, they wanted 8 more when time was up. Lee of Notts probably established an individual record by catching, in the field, the first five Hants batsman in the first innings.

A GAME OF THRILLS.

It was fourteen years since Warwickshire and Kent had met and the match at Tonbridge between them was full of thrills. At one time it looked as if Warwickshire would win easily, but they let their chance slip and some phenominal bowling by Woolley and Blythe in their second innings, settled matters and after being in a bad way, Kent won by the substantial margin of six wickets. Warwickshire did pretty well to make 262 in their first innings. Charlesworth (47) Quaife (31) Baker (59) Jeeves (30) and Santall (31) all helped. Woolley took 5 for 44. Kent could only respond with 132, Foster taking 6 for 62 and Jeeves 4 for 27. With a handsome lead of 130, Warwickshire collapsed ignominously in their secnod innings and were all out for the lowest total of the season 16. Blythe and Woolley were practically unplayable, each taking 5 for 8. Kent were left with 147 to make to win. This they accomplished for the loss of Humphreys, Seymour, Hardinge and Hubble. Frank Woolley played grandly for 76 not out.

It is said that it is extremely unlikely that Worcestershire will continue in the first-class ranks next season owing to inadequate support and that the professionals have received notice of the termination of their agreement. The side showed that they still had a kick left in them by their defeat of Lancashire at Old Trafford on Saturday by the narrow margin of 11 runs. Thanks to a fine 108 by Bowley, Worcester reached 252 in their first innings and Lancashire replied with exactly the same total, Makepeace (58) and Sharp (64) being the chief protagonists. Worcester then made 178, Arnold (43) and Hunt (37 not out) being the chief scorers. Burrows (7 for 70) bowled splendidly when Lancashire went in to try and make the runs, only Heap (42 not out) playing with any confidence and the side were all out for 167.

MIDDLESEX AND YORKSHIRE.

After a dour struggle at Lords, Middlesex succeeded in making a draw with Yorkshire. The champions made 280 in their first innings, chiefly due to a splendid 107 not out by the useful Booth. The answer of Middlesex was 262, of which Tarrant contributed 81. Both again poved his value by taking 5 for 72. Yorkshire then made 234, Rhodes heading the list with 57. Set with 253 to get to win on a damaged wicket, Middlesex lost 4 for 53 and looked in imminent danger of defeat. P. F. Warner (not out 64) and Hendren (50) came to the rescue, however, and before the latter left, Middlesex were safe and at the drawing of stumps had scored 186 for 6.

Oxford University met with yet another defeat on Saturday, this time at the hands of Sussex at Brighton. Scores of 51 by the captain, I. P. F. Campbell, 41 by R. V. Bardsley and 72 by B. G. von Melle, enabled Oxford to put up the respectable total 240 in the first innings. Robert Relf (177) and Vine (93) were in great form for Sussex who totalled 368. P. G. H. Fender, by taking 5 Oxford wickets for 21, in their second innings, proved that he could bowl as well as hit. Oxford collapsed badly and were all out for 95, Sussex winnings by an innings and 33.

Essex put up a bold show against Surrey in the game which was started at Leyton on Saturday and ended in a draw on Tuesday evening. The Rev. F. H. Gillingham at last got properly going for Essex and hit up a fine 119. Percy Perrin also played grandly for 140 and Essex declared their first innings closed at 402 for the loss of 8 wickets. Most of the Surrey men played consistently and their total reached 307. Perrin and Gillingham again played splendid cricket for Essex, the former being 76 not out and the latter 93 (out) when Essex again declared at 192 for 4. Surrey were left to get 288 and Hayward and Hobbs, for the thirty-secondth time for Surrey, put up 100 before the latter was caught at 40. Hobbs made 70 and the Surrey total was 128 for 2 when stumps and the game were drawn. Essex are credited with three points for their lead on the first innings and this pluckey performance should put some heart into a somewhat disgruntled team.

DERBYSHIRE'S WRETCHED PLIGHT.

Derbyshire are going from bad to worse and underwent yet another defeat, this time from Northamptonshire at Bakewell. This was another of the games started on a Saturday. John Seymour, brother of the Kent James Seymour, was mainly responsible for Northampton's first innings total of 318, towards which he contributed a splendid 136 not out. This was his first century in first-class cricket. Derbyshire could only reply with 154, Thompson taking 6 for 65. Following on, Derbyshire did a bit better but the 256 they made (Slater 63 and Warren 61) only left Northamptonshire 93 to get to win and these they easily knocked off for the loss of only one wicket.

One of the most sensational results of the season was recorded at Bristol on Tuesday when after having apparently had all the worst of the game, Gloucestershire gained a surprising victory over Kent, by six wickets. In the face of a total of 220 by Kent (Jas. Seymour 62, Woolley 50) at the close of play on Monday, Gloucestershire had lost 7 for 116. The tail played up so splendidly however that the total reached to within 18 of the visitors. Smith who has taken the place of Board behind the stumps played really great cricket before he was run out for 54. The two bowlers, Cranfield and Parker made 33 and 26 respectively. Dennett bowled grandly when Kent went in a second time and backed up by magnificent fielding, Gloucestershire got rid of them for 113, only Humphreys 52, being able to do anything. Dennett took 8 for 63. The home country never looked like not making the 132 they wanted to win but were largely indebted to a good 49 not out by C. S. Barnett. This is Kent's first defeat this season.

There was no possible shadow of doubt about the superiority of Middlesex over Notts at Lords on Wednesday. A victory by an innings and 85 should be convincing enough for anything. Middlesex found the Notts' bowling so easy that they were in the position to declare their innings closed with only 7 men out for 438. Towards this fine total, J. W. Hearne contributed 77, Hendren 164, M. H. C. Doll, not out 102 (his first century in county cricket) and Murrell 77 not out. Notts failed sadly before the bowling of J. W. Hearne (4 for 35) and Tarrant (4 for 33) and were all out for 144, only George Gunn who batted splendidly for 64 not out, doing himself justice. Following on, they again failed until Iremonger (55) and Alletson (61) came together. Iremonger played carefully but Alletson hit with terrific power. After they were parted, however, there was little fight in the others and the whole side were out for 209. The veteran J. T. Hearne kept a fine length and took 4 for 18.

HAMPSHIRE'S SEVENTH DEFEAT.

After declaring their second innings closed with only eight men out, Sussex, at Brighton, succeeded in defeating Hampshire by 155 runs. P. G. H. Fender, who is playing consistently well this year, was top-scorer in the first innings of Sussex with 80 and other useful efforts enabled the total to reach 287.

Leicestershire strove hard in their second innings against Lancashire at Leicester but lost at the finish by 7 wickets. The two Tyldesleys, John and Ernest, had a big say in Lancashire's enormous first innings total of 437. John scored 129 and Ernest 109, while Huddleston hit up 67. Leicestershire could only reply with 179, C. J. B. Wood playing with his usual patience for 38 not out, and Shipman trying to liven up matters with 47 towards the close of the innings. Following on, they did very much better, Wood making 69, C. E. De Trafford 64, Astill 54 and Shipman 53, and the total was 356, which left Lancashire with 99 to get to win. Makepeace made 40 of these and John Tyldesley 49 not out. This was Mr. De Trafford's first appearance with Leicestershire for seven years and he hit as hard as ever.

Warwickshire have struck a bad patch and were beaten by Yorkshire at Sheffield on Wednesday by 89 runs, this being their fifth defeat of the season. Yorkshire started off with 254, of which Denton made 50, Kilner 42 and Booth 58. Warwickshire started very fairly but could not keep it up and were all out for 152, Parsons being responsible for 43 and Quaife for 52 not out. Yorkshire were out the second time for 195, Kilner, again showing good form with 74. Warwickshire could only make 208 of the 298 required for victory, Jeeves being top scorer with 42. In the course of this game, Quaife completed his 1,000 runs for the season.

At length victory has come the way of Cambridge University, but the side captained by H. D. G. Leveson-Gower cannot be described as a very strong one, in spite of the fact that the services of S. J. Pegler, who was the backbone of the South African bowling last season, were enlisted. Cambridge made 193 in their first innings, R. B. Lagdeh playing 50. Pegler took 6 for 47 Gower's side could only Ernest Smith, the famous nian, hitting as vividly as 77. Cambridge then made honours being borne off by tain Mulholland (82) and Saville (50). Set to get 2 the scratch team failed dismally and were all out for 152, Cambridge winning by 133 runs. E. L. Kidd bowled well for the University throughout, taking 4 for 47 in the first innings and 6 for 34 in the second. The match was played at Eastbourne.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The following shows the position of the countries in the championship up to Thursday morning (June 26th):—

	P.	W.	L.	Won on Inn 1st	Lost on Inn 1st	Pts. Possible	Pts. obtained	Per-cent. age.
Kent	10	8	1	1	0	50	43	86.00
Yorkshire	12	8	1	2	1	60	47	78.33
Middlesex	8	5	1	0	2	40	27	67.50
Surrey	10	5	2	1	2	50	30	60.00
Northants	9	5	3	0	1	45	26	57.77
Notts	9	4	2	1	2	45	25	55.55
Lancashire	12	4	4	4	0	60	32	53.33
Sussex	9	4	3	0	2	45	22	48.88
Gloucestershire	9	3	3	1	2	45	20	44.44
Warwickshire	11	3	5	2	1	55	22	40.00
Somerset	4	1	2	1	0	20	8	40.00
Derbyshire	8	3	5	0	0	40	15	37.50
Worcestershire	7	2	4	1	0	35	13	37.14
Leicestershire	10	1	8	1	0	50	8	16.00
Hampshire	10	1	7	0	2	50	7	14.06
Essex	8	0	6	1	1	40	4	10.00

(To be Continued.)

CRICKET'S "GRAND OLD MAN."

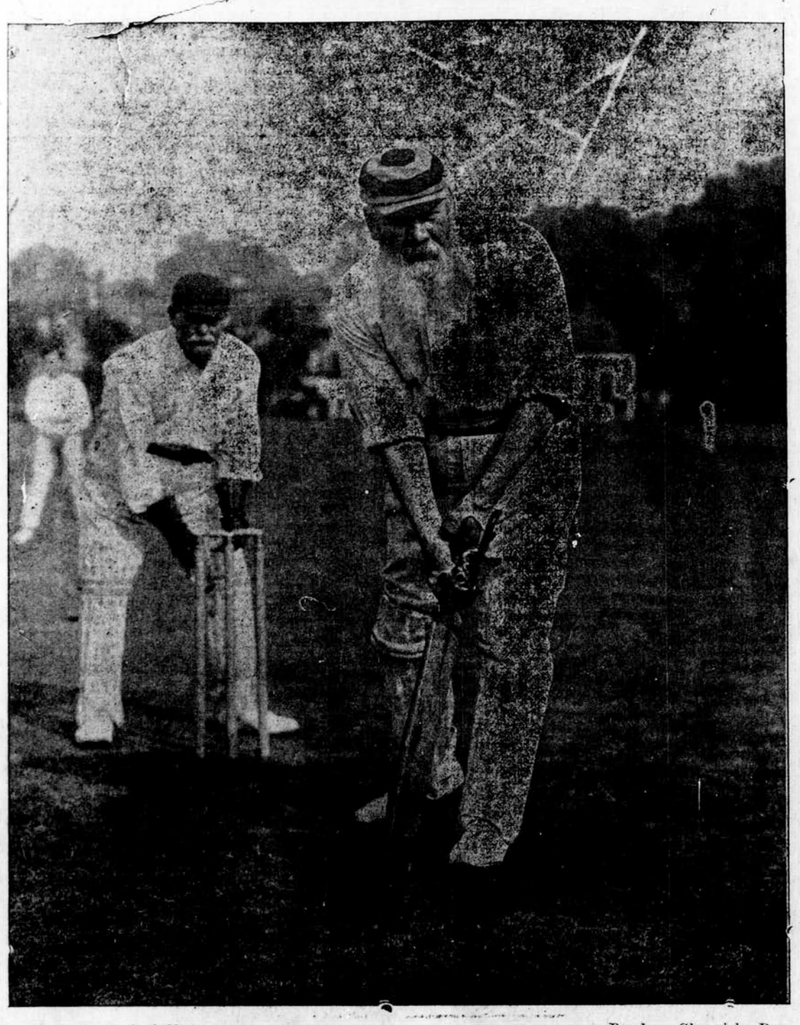

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

"W. G." STILL AT THE WICKET.

On Saturday 21st June, Dr. W. G., Grace, who has just celebrated his 65th birthday, played for Eltham in the match between Gravesend and Eltham at Gravesend.

DR. W. G. GRACE.

PLAYING AGAINST GRAVESEND AT 65.

HIS BATTING FEATS.

Although he is 65, Dr. W. G. Grace is still keen on the great summer game, and can "gather them" in the best club cricket. He has already this season made a number of runs for Eltham, for whom he again turned out on Saturday 21st June, against Gravesend. Our photo shows "W. G." batting against the Gravesend team.

Dr. Grace played in his first recorded match 54 years ago, and when only 16 appeared for the Gentlemen against the Players. In first-class matches he has played no fewer than 126 three-figure innings—125 in England and one in Australia—and in all kinds of cricket he has hit as many as 217 hundreds, a feat which no other crioketer has approached. He has scored no fewer than 13 double-centuries in first-class matches, and in consecutive innings in 1876 he made 344, 177, and 318 not out.

In 1895, within two months of his 47th year, "W. G." scored 1,000 runs as early as May 30. But perhaps the most remarkable performance of his career was at Gravesend in May, 1895, in a match between Kent and Gloucestershire. He was in the field while every ball was bowled, and scored 257 and 73 not out, his wonderful batting, coupled with Painter's unexpected success as a bowler in the second innings of Kent, giving Gloucestershire a brilliant victory.

Dr. Grace has also on seven occasions accomplished the double feat of scoring 1,000 runs and taking 100 wickets in one season, and the achievement is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that during that period—1874 to 1886—there were far fewer first-class matches played than in recent years.

It has been well and truly said that he is the greatest cricketer who ever played, and that we cannot hope to see his like again.

THE POONA HUNT.

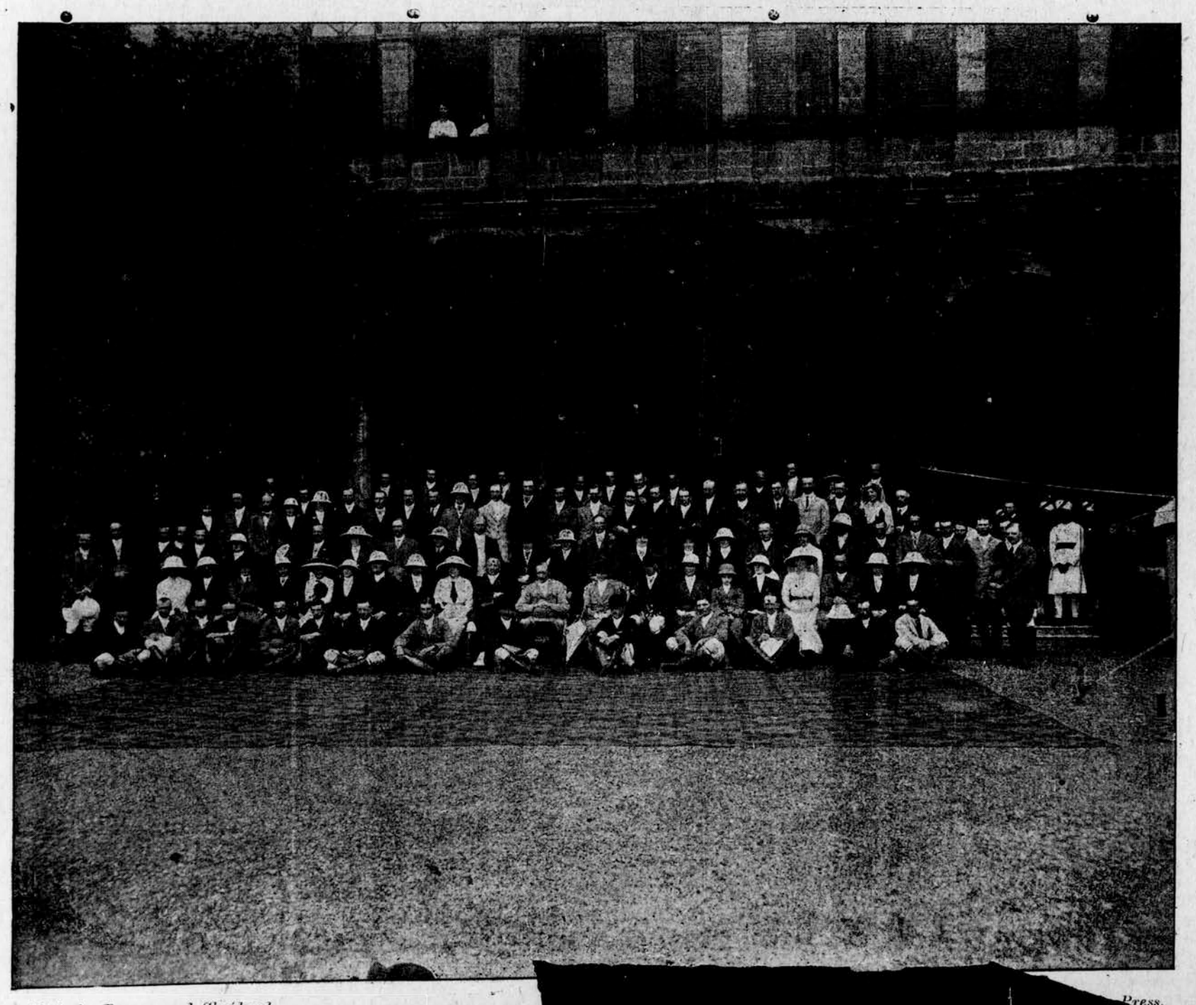

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd. *Press.*

A Group photograph tak

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, 0;
Y. M. C. A., 0.

There was fortunately no rain to interfere with the comfort of spectators yesterday, but that which had previously fallen in a very wet and sticky condition. This to a certain extent was the reason for the disjointed nature of the play, there being but little combination on either side. Form [illegible] be as difficult to gauge on the [illegible]ze as it is at Mahalaxmi; as the Bombay Gymkhana should [illegible]wing have beaten the Y. M. [illegible]sult was a pointless draw. [illegible]are never able to send out [illegible]ly representative team on [illegible]ut even their regular players [illegible]be off colour despite the fact [illegible] had very much the better [illegible] They were far from favoured with luck, and must have found the applause from a certain quarter whenever they were penalised very disconcerting. If they were at all conspicuous for foul play one might understand it, but they were not, and it is a pity the individuals mentioned allowed what was probably bias in favour of the weaker team to get the better of their feelings and forget the sporting instinct which is supposed to be ingrained in us. It was a hard game all the way, the Y. M. C. A. labouring under the disadvantage of being without their centre forward for most of the second half owing to an injury when colliding with one of his side. They put up a very plucky defence and gained a valuable and unexpected point.

For the Gymkhana, Heemskerk was not often troubled in goal, Simmonds was sound at back but Inder, coming back from half to take Begbie's place, was too slow in clearing. The halves were disappointing and kept too near the forwards, who themselves often had to drop back. Moir was a long way the best of the forwards with his pace and admirable centres, Smith and Andrews also clever but much too slow in shooting.

Doctor in the Y. M. C. A. goal was again the saviour, Dare again good and Franklyn a distinct improvement. The halves all worked well and Greene on the left wing instead of right was really good. He frequently beat the opposing defence on his wing, Woollen also very useful as was D'Souza on the wing, but here again the shooting was bad. They have pace, and the long passing game suits them.

Though the Gymkhana were first to come up, D'Souza put in a good run which forced Simmonds to concede a corner. Moir cleared it and gave to Smith, who returned it but Doctor came out and kicked away. Inder saved a Y. M. C. A. rush, Mathalone returned but Brooks was off side. From the kick Moir got on, put in a good run and a perfect centre from which Smith got on, but drove straight at Doctor and from the rebound his shot hit the right upright and came back into play. Johnstone brought it back but shot wide and from a long kick by Inder, Moir got away, but Doctor saved. A foul against Evans led to a smart run by Greene who sent across well and a corner which followed was unproductive. Morris set Moir going and he and Adams got up well, but Dare cleared and Smith shot to the left from another of Moir's centres. Brooks was unlucky to be given off-side, but Greene got the ball back, beat Singleton and centred, but though Brooks was unmarked he was too slow and Inder cleared. Woollen sent over from an easy position. D'Souza fouled Morris and Dare mis-kicked, but Franklyn made up for it. The Y. M. C. A. getting up on the left, the ball came to Llewellyn and Brooks. Only the goalkeeper remained to be beaten and on running out Heemskerk missed. The ball struck the cross bar, the two players mentioned colliding and Brooks temporarily knocked out. He was a spectator for a time, came back, but later had to go off again. Greene [illegible] in very fine run, beating Single[illegible]arrett and Simmonds in succession the ball going across to [illegible] Morris was pulled up for a [illegible]he kick was well placed, but [illegible] shot over. Smith was pro[illegible]n a good run to the other end, [illegible]getting back but Simmonds [illegible] D'Souza up. Franklyn clear[illegible]y well from Adams and Smith, [illegible]uza put in two good runs but Moir came back again but Smith unluckily slipped as he received the pass. Woollen and Greene had a scramble on the goal line with the opposing backs, all falling and the ball going behind. Some excitement followed another fine centre by Moir, Evans well placed but lobbing gently. Doctor saved and eventually Franklyn cleared. The Y. M. C. A. forced a corner as half time went.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

As they kicked off after the interval, Smith was pulled up for a foul—seemingly a fair enough charge. Midfield play followed till Johnstone got well up, Dare clearing then Lamb putting in a nice run. Moir coming back to help the halves set the others going, but Franklyn cleared Barrett sent to Adams, but he was too slow when near goal and Franklyn again kicked away. Inder at the other end was slow and Woollen put in a shot which Heemskerk saved. The Gymkhana relieving, Moir forced a corner off Dare, placed the kick well and centred again. Singleton was handy and tried a good high shot, which Doctor cleverly tipped over. Greene found off side. Adams gave Moir a good chance but he shot hard to the left. Adams took two long shots, but Moir delayed and Smith was pulled up very near goal. Evans put in twice well, forcing a corner. Smith then gave to Evans, who returned, but the former's over-head shot was easily saved. Two corners to the Y. M. C. A. were cleared, the ball remaining then for some time in mid-field. A nice move was started by Johnstone, Moir, Smith, and Adams taking part, but the last-named was too slow again. Woollen put in a run the other way, D'Souza taken on and Heemskerk saved very well as the whistle went for an obvious off side. The Gymkhana now pressed, helped by an off side and a foul Barrett shooting wide and a long shot by Moir lodging on the top of the net. Barrett tried a long drop shot which the forwards rushed, but Doctor cleared smartly as full time arrived.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Heemskerk, goal; Inder and Simmonds, backs; Singleton, Barrett and Morris, halves; Evans, Johnstone, Osborne, Smith, Adams and Moir, forwards.

Y. M. C. A.—Doctor, goal; Dare and Franklyn, back; Lamb, Mathalone and Curtis, halves; Llewellyn, D'Souza Brooks, Woollen and Greene, forwards.

Referee.—Sgt. Peterkin.

TO-DAY'S GAME.
R. G. A. *v.* B. A. C.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

INTER-COMPANY TOURNAMENT 2ND DORSET REGIMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 10.

In the first round of the above a hard and spirited game was witnessed between "A" an "B" Companies on Wednesday evening.

The teams lined up sharp at 5-25 p.m. and after a few hard exchanges, in which a good deal of scientific football was seen, "B" Company secured and scored. The game progressed in a very even manner up to half time, "A" Company having hard lines a few times; but overdoing the passing game spoiled their chances; and at the same time "B" Company lost a lot of ground owing to their inside forwards lying offside.

Halftime score:—
"B" Company ..... 1 goal.
"A" ,, ... Nil.

On re-starting "A" pressed for a time, but were unsuccessful. Then "B" took up the running again and almost scored. Play continued to be very open up till almost 15 minutes from time, when the inside right of "A" got the ball from a "Malee," and what seemed like a score was only averted at the last moment by "B" Company's centre half who got his head to the ball.

"A" were not to be denied, and from a splendid centre from White, the outside right, Rudd secured and sent the ball into the net, just as full-time sounded.

Extra time was played, but no score resulted, although both sides worked hard.

The game will be re-played on Friday evening if the ground is in a fit condition at 5-30 p.m.

There were a large number of spectators who crowded round the field, and in one particular case what looked like a goal could not be given by the Referee owing to the goal being packed by spectators: therefore one side suffered through the kindness (?) of their own supporters.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BANGALORE, July 11.

The Bangalore Horse Show opened in fine weather on the Residency ground to-day. The entries were largely in advance of last year. Results:—

Hunters' horses, heavy weights,—Col. Desaraj's Urs Brolga.

Hunters' Lightweights,—Col. Desarajs' Urs Black Sand.

Infantry Chargers,—Mr. R. Mc Cals Snorer.

Ladies' Hacks,—Mrs. E. Lochs, Faugh-a-Ballagh

Chargers owned by Officers, Major Sykes Forrard—on.

Ladies' hacks ponies,—Zemindar of Sivagiris Ninette, (Ridden by Mrs. Ranshaw).

Arab, horses and ponies, Major W. Lamberts, Panther.

Hacks horses, Miss Vera Burnsides, White Rose.

Indian Officers chargers, Risssaldar Mul Singhs (26th Light Cavalry) Crusader.

The judging at the Horse Show this afternoon resulted as follows:

Shoeing competition, British Cavalry and Artilery,—Second Battery won.

Polo Ponies, other than Arabs:—Capt. Colmore's Chemise.

Harness, single horses:—Mr. T. Davis Billy.

Harness pairs:—Mr. D. A. Buchan's pair.

Pony Hunters:—Zemindar of Shivagiri's Ninette.

Jumping competition, for Indian Officers:—Risaldar Mal Singh, 26th Light Cavalry.

Harness four-in-hands:—S. Battery team.

Polo Pony teams: Mr. W. E. Campbells' team.

Thorough-bred horses:—Mr. Heather's Black Buck.

Jumping competitions for Polo ponies:—Col. Desraj' Urs Fraud.

Riding competition for ladies:—Mrs. Dyson.

The following races not having filled for the next week are cancelled:—First day, Pony trials: Arabian Plate.

Second Day,—Eastern Plate.

Third day,—Desert Plate and Arab Plate.

Fourth day.—Ali Ashgar Plate and Cantonment Plate.

Fifth day,—The Arab Consolation Plate.

Other races are substituted under more suitable conditions.

THE POONA KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 10.

To-day was the Opening Meet and as it is always the annual social event of the hunting season the field is always very large. The meet usually is held at one of the gates of Ganeshkind. This year, however, by the kind invitation of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon it was at Government House itself. The field must have numbered somewhere about 150; and beyond the fact that both His Excellency and Lady Willingdon, Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, and the whole personal staff at Government House were present, it seems almost invidious to mention names. The field, however, was reduced to quite a reasonable size by the end of the day's hunting. This was due to the fact that we had a particularly fast run of about an hour and a half, over some very hilly country, and the going was mostly over rocks, in many places hidden by the long grass. Then, too, right at the beginning some of the field tried to ride along the lower slopes of the hills, instead of following hounds right along the crests, with the result that they were quite out of the run. Many of them indeed lost hounds altogether. There were two particular features of the meet. The first was the small boy who brings hounds out in the hound van. To-day he appeared in the full hunt uniform: pink coat, white breeches, top boots, with a red kulah and blue pugree. The next feature was the unexpected success with which one of the photographers gave a regular holloa. Everything was ready for the annual photo of the hounds, hunt staff and the field. It was necessary to draw the attention of the hounds towards the cameras. The holloa, a real good one, certainly had that effect, for the whole pack instantly dashed in the direction from which it came. They were brought together again, and this time someone played the tom-tom on an empty box: the hounds looked up: the cameras clicked: and we were free to proceed to business. The Master took us to Bamburda Ridges, the high ground south-west of Ganeshkind. This was quite an unexpected move, as the usual rendezvous after a meet at Ganeshkind is somewhere beyond Harris Bridge. The country thereabouts at present is very heavy and wet, so the Master determined to try a new revenue. No sooner were hounds on the top of the ridge than they picked up a line. The Master apparently did not like the line of country for which hounds were heading and wanted to try for another jack. All the whips' efforts to turn hounds were in vain. The pack had struck a burning scent, and willy-nilly we must follow, which we did as fast as our horses could take us for hounds were racing. Turning sharp to the left and running right handed we followed the northern slopes of the main ridge. Then down across a valley up the opposing slope left handed out along a spur and down again on to the Peringat-Poona Road, hounds took us without a pauses much less a real check.

On the four side of the road is a very steep jungle-clad hill. Hounds ran into this and were lost to sight. It is almost certain we changed jacks here When we arrived at the top, two couple of hounds were righ away on a crest. They might be the tail hounds of the pack, so on we went. As a matter of fact they were by themselves, the rest of the pack being in the wood. When this was discovered it was too late to turn back. The two couple were hunting extraordinarily well, and at a slight check on some very heavy boggy ground, another couple and a half came up. After another half-mile the jack-jack which must have assuredly been hillman, turned sharp left-handed up a terribly steep hill and went straight down the far side which was even worse. He there turned again left-handed, and was viewed by several of the field. The Master gave his horse to one of the whips and went down the hill himself. At the bottom he got hounds together. They must now have numbered some 7 or 8 couple. They carried the line back for about a mile and then checked. *En route* the Master accepted Captain Venn-Ellis' offer of his horse, mounted it and went on. After waiting some 5 or 10 minutes to get hounds together, the Master, who in the meantime had got his own second horse tried down a stream leading southwards towards Shiwna. Hounds opened on the line and carried it for about half a mile when they lost it irretrievably. This was quite the longest and fastest run of the season; nearly a 6-mile point and almost 9 as hounds ran; the time an hour and a half. The order then was back to Government House, where Their Excellencies were very kindly providing a Hunt Breakfast. The meal was vastly appreciated by a really ravenous field; likewise the various soothing beverages provided. A meet at 6-15 a.m. followed by a 90-minute hunt, and that by a nine mile back, on a hot day, certainly produces a thirst and an appetite. Advantage was taken of this occasion to make Col. Perkins, the Hony. Secretary of the Hunt, a small present from the Hunt, to celebrate his marriage. It took the form of a saddle a bridle, and a hunting crop. The last named article seems a somewhat brutal form of wedding present when one remembers the old rhyme. This, however, more especially in view of the fact that Col. Perkins is also a Field Master, can be altered to.

"The Field, a hound, and a walnut tree."

The more you beat em the better they be."

Then after the customary photograph, we dispersed to our various homes, feeling thoroughly pleased with ourselves and things in general.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

MONSOON MEETING PROSPECTS.

TOLLYGUNGE 2ND. MEETING.

(By our Racing correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Monsoon track was opened for work last Tuesday, but only two ponies took advantage of the opportunity for a gallop and went four furlongs. The preparation of the candidates for the meeting is apparently not sufficiently advanced to admit of galloping or fast work, and long slow exercise is the order of everything, all this being put in close to the rails outside. Next week, however, those that are intended for the first meeting will have to be hustled up, and the track should present a more animated appearance than it did on Tuesday. Woad is a certain candidate for the Monsoon Meetings and will probably be the best class of horse competing. He was imported last year by Mr. Reg Powell with a view to The Trials and The Viceroy's Cup, but could not be got fit, and after a couple of poor displays was withdrawn from his engagements. He has summered well but one cannot say anything about him till he has been out on the track. Mr. Harry Jones says he will probably bring Bulldog up from Bangalore. If this gelding is not all to pieces his class should be good enough to pull him through anything in the Monsoons. Messrs. Valentine and Vernon, for whom poor Bloss trained last year; are getting out a man from home to put in charge of their stable. The new trainer is Hayhoe, not the jockey who broke his leg at the Tollygunge Steeple Chases last year, but a brother who has had a large experience in this class of work at home. Messrs. Valentine and Vernon have augmented their large string by the addition of two more Australians, one a black gelding named Master Advance by Advance—Lady Spec, and a bay gelding which they are naming Solomon Slow, who is by Harmonist—Cintaria. The latter is a hurdler and steeplechaser and was known by another name in Australia. The horse was disqualified for twelve months over something that occurred at the Monee Valley Meeting last July, so that his disqualification will be removed by the time he is wanted here. He went a school with Chow Chow this morning over three flights of hurdles and jumped beautifully.

Lady May, a nice stamp of English mare imported by Mr. Lamont Walker a few months ago is evidently intended for the Amateur Hurdle Races. She went a school a few mornings ago led by the veteran hurdler Bandy Leg, and made no mistake in a gallop of seven furlongs over three flights. This mare will undoubtedly turn out the best of the new importations in the class for "closed" races. Butlin is exercising a fairly long string, but they comprise several which one would think had finished their racing days such as Singleton, Haloya, etc. One of his best, a horse named Lamite fell at a hurdle yesterday morning when joining in a school. She struck the fence and turned right over, fortunately throwing the rider Williamson clear. Neither was hurt, and Williamson was able to catch the horse, remount, and ride in. Mr. Evers is prominent with his lot every morning, but so far he has done nothing but slow trotting exercise. Victor, the English pony that proved a disappointment at the Tollygunge Meetings is being put to jumping. He surprised his trainer Mr. A. A. Price by the bold way he led a field of five horses in a school on Monday morning. They went a mile over six hurdles the pony having the best of it without turning a hair. Mr. Price has probably been ill-advised in starting him in five furlong sprints.

The Tollygunge 2nd Meeting came off last Saturday. There had been heavy rain in the morning and the going was heavy, and sticky at parts. It must have been extremely tiring to ride through, and those preserving in the wake of the leaders were plentifully bespattered with the top layer of the track, but it is all in the game! The attendance was again very large beating the previous Saturday's record by nearly Rs. 500. The conditions, however, were not of the pleasantest description as it was wet and muddy underfoot, and it rained for some time while the races were in progress. Added to this the favorite in the jump race slipped up when he looked all over a winner, and with the exception of Gatling-gun in the first race all the most fancied ones failed to land their investments, and a record of upsets was established.

The Visitors' Pony Plate stood first on the card, and with six to try conclusions a good start was made. Liota and Glenora were the first to show out but Gatling-gun came up at the distance and then went to the front winning easily.

The steeplechase was somewhat of a fiasco as out of an entry of seven four only went to the post. Of these Joy ran out at the first hurdle and Peter Wise fell. Peter Wise was a hot favorite and up to the fifth obstacle looked as if he was going to bring home the odds laid on him. He cleared the jump all right but slipped on landing, and Mr. Bletsoe came to ground. Juba then went on but in the straight visibly tired, and was nearly caught by the old paper-chaser Peppercorn, As soon as the numbers went up there was a rush on Irish Girl for The Polo Scurry and she quickly contracted to odds on. There was a bit of a scramble when they were sent off and Peter's saddle slipping Mr. Gilroy took a toss and was lucky in escaping being knocked about. Irish Girl looked to be winning, but opposition came from an unexpected quarter when Beresford came up with a rattle from the distance. He collared the leader and made a dead heat on the post. Beresford beat Froitzheim (Germany) by three sets to two.

EMPIRE DAY SHOOTING.

RIFLE COMPETITION RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 11.

The following is the final list of prize winners in the Empire Day Rifle Competition.

(*Out of a maximum of* 4,200.)

Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth	3,704
2nd Battalion Hampshires, Mauritius	3,100
6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra	3,015
106th Hazara Pioneers Quetta	3,000
29th Punjabis Chaman	2,939
2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas Dharmsala	2,851
26th Punjabis Hong Kong	2,827
2nd Battalion Norfolks Belgaum	2,808
84th Punjabis Rawal Pindi	2,781
Royal Marine Infantry Gosport	2,741
H. M. Pembroke Chatham	2,737
2nd North Staffordshires Rawal Pindi	2,706
10th Royal Hussars Potchefstroom	2,694
69th Punjabis Malakand	2,634
4th King's Royal Rifles Gharial	2,620
36th Sikhs Lucknow	2,612

A special prize for the best score by mounted troops was won by the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, at Muttra.

A special prize for dismounted troops, not regulars, was won by the Witwatersrand Rifles, at Johannesburg.

BOXING IN BURMA.

CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST PROHIBITED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, July 11.

The boxing contest between Private Crone of the Border Regiment and Bill Fisher of Calcutta for the light weight championship of Burma fixed for to-morrow night has had to be abandoned under the orders of the General Officer Commanding who has prohibited Crone from taking part and has ordered the Jubilee Hall to be placed out of bounds and Crone and other intending competitors to be confined to barracks.

People in boxing circles are interested to know how the General Officer Commanding, Burma came to this extraordinary decision on the eve of the contest. All arrangements had been allowed to proceed with the apparent approval of the military authorities and two days ago the General Officer (H. A. Raitt) went so far as to give his patronage which he has now withdrawn as there is only a handful of civilian entries. It means practically that the tournament which was looked forward to with much interest must be altogether abandoned.

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP SEMI-FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10.

In the semi-final round of the Davis Cup lawn tennis contest, Powell (Canada) beat Borman (Belgium,) by three sets to one, Schwengers (Canada) beat Watson, (Belgium) by three sets to love, Williams (America) beat Kreuzer (Germany) by three sets to one, and McLoughlin, (America) beat Froitzheim (Germany) by three sets to two.

FOTTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. GENERAL MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, July 11.

A special general meeting of the Indian Football Association was held to-day at the Y. M. C. A., the Chief Justice presiding. The attendance was large. A resolution to vest the control in a governing body consisting of 10 Indian clubs which were elected and 10 European clubs which were also selected was adopted. The Council is to be elected by this governing body from among themselves and to consist of 8 Europeans and 4 Indians.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The following matches will be played to-day:

Bombay Gymkhana Vs. Elphinstone College, (Esplanade).

Parsi Gymkhana Vs. G. I. P. Railway (Parsi Gymkhana Ground).

Baronet C. C. Vs. Byculla Union Recreation Club (Esplanade).

St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Vs. Municipal C. C. (Esplanade).

New High School C. C. Vs. Persian C. C. (Esplanade).

National Bank Club Vs. Army and Navy Stores Club Oval.

Bombay Improvement Trust Club Vs. Mint. C. C. (Marine Lines).

TO-MORROW FIXTURES.

Baronet C. C. Vs. Alliance C. C.
Coronation Vs. Lord Northbrook.
Elphinstone Vs. Wellington.
Gamdevi Vs. Liberal Esplanade.
Imperial Vs. Marine Liberal.
John Bright Vs. Sassanian.
Parsi Baronet Vs. Persian.
New High School Vs. Bombay City Police Club.

HOSPITAL SCANDAL

BODY DETAINED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FEES.

STRONG CENSURE BY GOVERNMENT.

Our readers will remember the scandal which occurred some time back in connection with the refusal of the staff of the Pestonji Hormusji Cama Hospital for Women and Children to hand over the dead body of a Parsi lady to her relatives, on the ground of non-payment of fees. The body was detained at the Hospital for about twenty hours, an action which naturally deeply offended the feelings of the relatives of the deceased. The matter was brought to the notice of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, who wrote to Miss Benson, head of the Hospital staff, drawing her attention to the occurrance and asking for an assurance that it would not be repeated in the future. Miss Benson however refused to give any such assurance, whereupon the Trustees drew the attention of the Government of Bombay to the matter.

The Government have now issued a Press note in which they express their entire disapproval of the procedure resorted to by the staff of the Hospital. The Note runs:

"A case has come to the notice of Government in which the staff of the Pestanji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children declined to hand over the body of a deceased female patient to her friends on account of the non-payment of the fees claimed in respect of her treatment. Government entirely disapprove of the procedure resorted to in this case, and have issued stringent orders forbidding its adoption in future in any circumstances."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A THRILLING FILM.

Cinema-goers should certainly be pleased with the big film which is to be screened at this theatre to-night. It is entitled "The Sisters' Ordeal," a fine production by the famous Cines Company. The story deals with the exciting adventures and hair-breadth escapes of two sisters on an Australian ranch. It is said to be full of thrilling situations, and, though the film is a long-one, the interest is maintained to the very end. In the course of the story there is a terrific railway accident a daring rescue from the bottom of a deep well, and finally a marvellous escape from a den of lions, showing a girl being hauled up to the top of a steep hill by means of a rope which she holds in her teeth. This last scene is very cleverly managed.

MAGIC AT THE EXCELSIOR.

From to-night onwards Wong Toy Sun, who comes to Bombay with a reputation made in five continents as a wonderful Chinese illusionist, will be the attraction at the Excelsior with his company of five. Wong Toy Sun arrived last week end from South Africa, where he has been having a most successful tour. He and his company are highly spoken of by the South African papers and it will be found that there is something distinctly uncanny about his performances, something savouring of the mystery of the Orient which cannot be fathomed. One of the most remarkable of his illusions is entitled "Before and after the Deluge." The whole stage is apparently flooded with water, out of which rises the Ark, and from this the Chinese marvel commences to draw every living thing that ever went into the real Ark. Wong Toy Sun has elaborate scenery for this illusion, which is wonderfully pretty besides being extremely mystifying. Another little trick of Wong Toy Sun's is to fire an arrow through the body of one of his lady assistants into a wooden target on the other side, and in order to show his enemies that he is bullet proof he allows himself to be fired at by members of the audience using Lee Enfield Rifles and 303 bullets. He simply catches the bullets and politely hands them back to the firer. These are only a few of the chief things that Wong Toy Sun does. To a hungry man he would be a sort of Father Christmas. Out of an apparently plain handkerchief he produces a Christmas dinner. Wong Toy Sun is the chief attraction at the Excelsior, but he is not the only attraction. In addition to the "Gazette" there are three excellent films to be presented. Formost among them is "Siegfried," which takes us back to the stirring days of the Norsemen when men did not hesitate to fight for the brides and presents us with a thrillling love story. "The Modern School of Cavalry" should be of special interest in India, and "The Question Mark" supplies the humorous part of the programme.

BOMBAY ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The first anniversary and fete of the foundation of the Bombay Group of the Alliance Francaise will take place on Monday.

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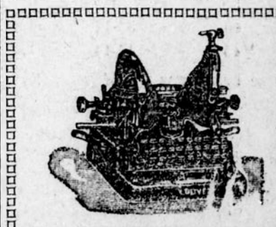

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Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

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GAJANA SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

GRANT.—27th June, at 117, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, wife of Charles Edwin Grant, of E. B. S. Railway Printing Department, of a son.

MILNE.—28th June, at Nullatanni Estate, Munnar, Travancore, the wife of W. O. Milne, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—WHEELER—On the 4th July at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, Edward Clare Walker, Royal Engineers, to Winifred Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. T. Wheeler, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

SILVER WEDDING.

DUFFIELD—CRIPPS—At Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore on the 11th of July, 1888, by the Reverend H. Archibald Williams, Corporal John George Duffield, "M" Battery, "B" Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at present Sergeant-Major, H. H. Nizam's Artillery, Hyderabad Deccan, to Emily Amelia Cripps, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cripps, Bangalore.

DEATHS.

BRADY.—At Upper Colaba, Bombay, on the 8th July, 1913, George Michael Brady, late of the G. I. P. Ry., Jhansi, after a long and painful illness patiently borne. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children. "Gone but not forgotten." (Irish papers please copy.)

CROSS.—27th June, at the General Hospital, Rangoon, Vera Alice, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cross.

LUKE—27th June, at his residence, 5, Camac Street, Calcutta, James Luke, aged 72 years.

SCRAFTON—At Cawnpore, July 5th, 1913, William Scrafton.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: R. G. A. vs. B. A. C., 5-45.

Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company Ordinary General Meeting, 121, Medows Street, 3.

Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra steamer Katanga via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 14.

Bombay Group of the Alliance Francaise: Meeting and Entertainment, Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bandar, 5-30.

Bombay European Relief Association, Special General Meeting, Bastion Road, 6-15.

Bombay Scottish Education Society, Annual General Meeting, St. Andrew's Church Vestry, 6-30.

Wednesday, July 16.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marrs on "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4.

Marine Court of Enquiry, Esplanade Police Court, 11-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
July 12, 1913.

THE OUDH EXECUTIONS.

"The Pioneer" in a fresh comment on the scandal of the Sitapur murder executions opens with the following passage:—

The hubbub aroused over the Oudh zemindars execution has been explained since we were told that it originated with that veteran "intrigant," Sir Henry Cotton, who seems to have stirred up his Irish friends to fall on Sir John Hewett in a pack.

It would be hard to parallel even in the annals of Allahabad anything more unjustifiable than this indecent attack on Sir Henry Cotton, in a matter in regard to which Sir Henry Cotton acted with unnecessary consideration for the India Office and everybody else concerned. "The Pioneer" can hardly be unaware of the actual facts of the case, because the published correspondence on the matter between Sir Henry Cotton and Lord Crewe reached India more than a week ago. In his opening letter to the Secretary of State, dated January 21, 1913, Sir Henry said:

The correspondent who sends me the papers urges on me to give the facts a wide publicity through a question in Parliament, but I do not adopt that course, for I do not wish in any way to afford embarrassment to a Government with whose Indian policy I am so heartily in acord. But I venture to hope that you will be able to make enquiries into the matter, with a view to making some further modification in the rules regarding the transmission of memorials in capital sentence cases which shall effectually prevent the recurrence of such regrettable incidents as have marked the present case.

It will be seen, therefore, that so far from being anxious "to stir up his Irish friends to fall on Sir John Hewett in a pack" Sir Henry Cotton went out of his way to give Lord Crewe an opportunity of dealing with the matter quietly but effectively. But Lord Crewe left him for six months without a communication. Then his Lordship was merely content to record that the facts, as stated by Sir Henry Cotton, were substantially correct. It was only then that, after duly warning the Secretary of State, he gave publicity to the matter. If Sir John Hewett has been "fallen on" in a way that is not agreeable to his friends, it is Lord Crewe whom they have to thank and not Sir Henry Cotton.

The present comment of "The Pioneer" arises out of the reminiscence of a previous case, which occurred in the United Provinces in the days of the Chief Justiceship of Sir John Edge, which has been dug out of the dust heap of the past, in the feverish effort to find some sort of justification for hanging men, without allowing their petition to go to the Viceroy, after they have been twice tried, once acquitted, and allowed to remain for five months in the belief that the matter was at an end. The case is one of a man named Goberdhan which occurred in 1887, and there is little similarity with the Sitapur Case, except that Goberdhan was acquitted on trial and convicted on appeal. It was also notable for the remarkable and lamentable fact that, on the whole, two judges and two assessors were for acquittal and two judges were for conviction. "Other days, other fashions," remarks "The Pioneer," with the levity which is characteristic of the way in which these matters of life and death are dealt with in bureaucratic circles. No one thought of raising an agitation in 1887 over the case of Goberdhan. Why all this fuss now! However, even "The Pioneer" thinks "the present stir may do some good if the result is that murder appeals are heard more expeditiously." The Allahabad journal, however, has not grasped the elementary features of the case. Of course it would be to the good if appeals were heard more expeditiously, but it is not the dilatoriness of judicial procedure that is on trial. It is the action, either dilatory or deliberate, of the Lieutenant-Governor, who allowed nearly five months to elapse after the acquittal and release of the accused, before preferring an appeal in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and, after the subsequent conviction, prevented the petition for mercy from reaching the Governor-General. These are the facts that have caused pain and indignation in the House of Commons, and the fact that the agitation has taken place there and not in Allahabad, is because, as we have said before, the public in India are inured, if not reconciled, to this sort of thing. Allahabad does not possess the healthy atmosphere that exists at Westminster to ventilate ugly stories of this kind.

A perusal of the debate on the subject in the House of Commons shows, however, that one or two important facts were not known to those who took part in it. The Eastern Bengal Case, to which reference was made is not exactly on all fours with the Sitapur Case. The chief scandal of the Eastern Bengal Case of 1906 was that the man was actually executed while the reprieve was on its way to Dacca. It is in the sequel that the importance of its application to the present case lies. The scandal caused by the Eastern Bengal Case led to a demand for a revision of the rules governing the forwarding of petitions for mercy to the Governor-General, the intention having been to prevent the occurrence in future of the possibility of a man being hanged before a reprieve could reach the Local Government. The manner in which this was done by the humane officials who amended the rules, was to say: We will take care that such a thing cannot occur again; we will see that the petition cannot be sent at all, and then there will be no possibility of a man being hanged before his reprieve can reach the Local Government." Thus the rule was invented which says that a petition for mercy must not be forwarded unless it can reach the Government of India at least 48 hours before the date of execution. Could anything be more perverse and inhuman? It is this inhuman regulation and its application by Sir John Hewett, under circumstances which make his responsibility very heavy, that is firstly under criticism; secondly, the whole question of these appeals from acquittal—on a capital charge at any rate—will have to be reconsidered. The attempt to ignore the essential points of the case, and distract attention to a side issue, will not succeed. The attention which the case has attracted, and the impression it has made in Parliament, we hope, will ensure that the Indian procedure in these matters will be humanised.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING.

The Blue-book issued in mail week, containing the report of the Committee appointed last year to inquire into the facilities for the industrial and technological training of Indian students in England is now before us. It is a document that deserves to be thoroughly discussed. It is interesting to learn, in the first place, that up to March 1912, State scholarships to the number of 66 had been granted to Indian students in industry and applied science. This number included 24 for textile industries, 19 for mining and mining engineering, seven for electrical and mechanical engineering, five for the leather industry, and three for metallurgy. Apart from the holders of these scholarships, there has been a marked efflux of Indian students in the last few years to centres of technical instruction in England —some coming at their own expense and others brought by agencies established in India to encourage such studies.

The Committeee give a fairly good account of the Indian scholarship-holders. They say that "Indian students generally get on well at the Universities and technological schools where they pursue their industrial education. They are quite up to the average capacity of their classes, provided they come to this country with a fair grounding; but those who have passed only the Intermediate Examination on the arts side or the matriculation of an Indian University are unable to take full advantage of the instruction given. Those who have had practical experience of the industry are able to derive great benefit from the teaching given here; but those who, like most of the mining students hitherto sent, have had no previous acquaintance with the industry they propose to follow, do very badly, and the money spent upon their education has, for the most part, been thrown away. Indian students of engineering are handicapped by their general ignorance of machinery and the inadequacy of the training in drawing they have received in India." The Committee examine at length the system of selecting the scholars and the methods of securing practical training in this country. They urge the need for a thoroughly organised system, and propose that it should be the duty of a special officer or department of the India Office to invite the assistance of British employers. A list of firms willing on patriotic grounds to co-operate with the India Office should be prepared and kept up to date; but if sufficient facilities cannot be thus attained, it may prove possible to exercise influence through the Stores Department after contracts have been given.

It may seem to the public in India that such recommendations as these are remote from actuality. Suppose a special officer or department of the India Office were constituted to deal in this matter with British employers; and suppose the officer or department went to work by making patriotic appeals to the big industrial firms, what would happen? Do Sir Theodore Morison and his fellow-members of the Committee imagine that this would smooth the way of the young Indian and get him access to engineering and electrical workshops, to textile factories, to the thousand and one nurseries of industry which at present are closed to him? If they do, they must be a good deal more ignorant of the actual circumstances than the members of such a Committee ought to be after a year's inquiry into a large and baffling question. The Committee, it should be noted, are emphatic on the score of discipline. They recommend that a

new set of rules should provide for strict enforcement of obedience to the India Office, and to employers and foreman during works training. Failure to give satisfaction to the employer should expose the student to forfeiture of his scholarship. In view of some cases of deliberate failure to return to India after completion of training, it is recommended that all technical scholars should execute a bond undertaking to pay the value of their scholarship if they do not return to India within three years after its expiration.

These recommendations strike us as being unnecessary and far too arbitrary.

THE ARNOLD CASE.

Though Sir Harvey Adamson has left Burma, part of his traditions survive. "The Burma Government" says "Truth," "after the habit of such bodies has persisted in doing the wrong thing in connection with the McCormick affair ever since it made the initial mistake of refusing to inquire into the facts which Mr Channing Arnold subsequently brought to light in the 'Burma Critic.'" The paper believes that in the inner circles of the administration at Rangoon it has been admitted that a mistake was made at the start but that in accordance with the worst traditions of the bureaucracy it was determined to stick to it at all costs. The Government of Burma is consequently compelled to back up officers whose conduct on their own showing at the celebrated trial was indefensible. Mr. Andrew, the district magistrate, whose amazing treatment of the case of his friend McCormick was the central feature of the whole ugly scandal, has been allowed to remain in charge of the Mergui District. But Mr. A. W. Buchanan, the sub-divisional magistrate, who refused to permit the case to be hushed up at the outset was transferred to another district, and now as a further mark of disapproval has been superseded. No doubt one of the several members of Parliament who have taken an interest in the matter will ask questions respecting the supercesion of Mr. Buchanan, who is an officer of thirty-five years' standing. The record of offices he has filled precludes the idea, as "Truth" very properly insists, that he was disqualified for promotion. Whatever the flimsy excuse for this high-handedness the real motive of the move is an open secret to those who have taken the least trouble to make themselves acquainted with this unsavoury affair, involving the honour of British justice. The real cause of this injustice to Mr. Buchanan, almost on the eve of his retirement, is the warrant he had the integrity to issue and the evidence he had the courage to give, touching the farce of an investigation into the allegations by Messrs. Andrew and Finnie.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, General Smith-Dorien and an A.D.C., Colonel Shakespeare, D.A.A.G., and Captain Egerton, A.D.C., yesterday forenoon paid a visit to the Military Dairy Farm at Kirkee. Their Excellencies and party were received at the Farm by Mr. W. Smith, Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, and presented with a document, which gave detailed information regarding the work of the establishment and which His Excellency perused with much interest. Their Excellencies and party were then conducted round the Farm by Mr. W. Smith and Mr. G. H. Frost, the Superintendent of the Farm. His Excellency was much interested in the feeding and milking of the cattle, particularly the English animals, His Excellency being a large landowner at home and possessing a large number of half-breed cattle here. The irrigating works were next inspected, as also the new pumping machinery which has just been erected and it was proposed to name the engine Lord Willingdon, His Excellency being the first official to inspect it since its erecton. The cutting machinery, workshops and silo tower were next viewed, and lastly, the gubernatorial party proceeded to the dairy and inspected the dairy intensils, refrigerating machinery and cold storage. Their Excellencies were greatly pleased with the management, the laying out of the grounds and the cleanliness with which the farm is conducted. Their Excellencies and party motored away to Ganeshkind after spending nearly an hour at the farm.

Legislative Council Meeting.

The third meeting of His Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council will be held at 12 noon on Monday the 28th instant in the Council Hall, Poona. A full four days' sitting is promised as the annual budget, which will be presented by the senior member of His Excellency's Executive Council, Sir Richard Lamb, will come up for discussion in its final shape and there are two bills which will take some time before they are passed through the second reading. These are the Talukdari Bill and the Municipal Bill. The latter is not so contentious as the former, with regard to which it is believed that the honourable member in charge of the bill, will not insist on proceeding further with it clause by clause, after it passes the second reading. A Bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909, is also put down on the agenda paper for its first reading, but it is believed that the principle underlying the bill is a non-contentious one.

Sukkur Barrage Scheme.

We understand that the Secretary of State is about to convene a Committee of Engineers to consider the question of the Sukkur barrage project. The scheme was sent Home last autumn and ever since the project has been lying before the India Office. It is an open secret that Sir John Benton, lately Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, was strongly opposed to the idea of forming a barrage at Sukkur, of which Mr. Hill, lately Chief Engineer to the Government of Bombay was the strong advocate. There is much to be said both for and against the scheme and the Secretary of State is well-advised in appointing an expert Committee. The composition of the Committee is not known, but there are several well known Irrigation Engineers now in London, and probably Lord Crewe will find no difficulty in securing the services of Sir John Otley, R.E., as President. The other members may possibly include Sir John Benton, Sir [illegible] Jacob, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Summers. Colonel Sir Collin Scott Moncrieff might also with advantage be invited to join the Committee.

A Notable Visitor to Bombay.

His Holiness Shrimat Varadendra Thirtha Swami the spiritual head of the Vaishnavite section of the Goud Saraswat Brahmans, is due to arrive in Bombay from Poona on Sunday morning by the train which reaches Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m. The Swami, who has his central Peetha or Mutt at Kashi or Benares—hence the designation Kashi Mutt Swami—has a large following numbering several hundred thousand resident principally in South and North Canara Districts, Goa, Malabar and Cochin. There are also some hundreds of followers in Bombay, where the Swami has a branch Mutt at Walkeshwar. It is nearly 30 years since a Swami of the Kashi Mutt has visited Bombay and consequently much enthusiasm prevails in the Vaishnavite community, who propose to give their Guru a warm reception at Bori Bunder and at the Walkeshwar Mutt. It is understood that the Swami will remain in Bombay throughout the "Chatur masya" or monsoon.

Bombay Cotton.

"The Times" huge textile number to hand by the last mail gives interesting details regarding Bombay cotton. The Bombay province produces a third of the total acreage and outturn, with Berar, United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Madras and Hyderabad producing from a quarter to a third of the cotton obtained from Bombay. "The staple grown in India," says "The Times," has degenerated from the fine long-stapled cottons that once found a ready sale in Europe. A higher and more profitable yield was obtained from the inferior staples, and the Indian Mills for a long time specialized in low count yarns and inferior piece-goods, with the result that they veritably closed the Indian market to imported goods of this class." As a result of experiments initiated by the Bombay Government, 1,200 bales of fine staple cotton have been sold as compared with exactly a tenth last year. Japan now is the principal buyer of the cotton which India grows. It purchases almost 50 per cent. of the total export of raw cotton in 1911-12. Next after Japan comes Germany. Roughly stated, one half of the cotton grown in India goes out raw, a quarter is consumed into yarn, and a quarter is consumed locally.

Indians at Oxford.

The Oxford class-lists issued during the week contain the following [illegible] names:—

Honors School of Modern Lan[illegible] Class II: Hatim B. Tyabji Balliol man).

Final School of Natural Science, [illegible] II: Haldodderi S. Narayana, St. J[illegible] (botany). Class IV: Perungavur [illegible] Chari, non-collegiate (chemistry).

B.C.L. Class III: R. S. Bajpai, Li[illegible] coln; R. M. Palat, B.A., New College.

Mr. Palat is the son of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, who heard of his success before leaving London to resume his duties in the Madras High Court.

Mortality Returns.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday. The total mortality from all causes was 68, as compared with 114 of the corresponding period of last year and 90 of that of the year before. The three plague attacks were reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, Mazagon and Worli respectively. No cases of small-pox nor of cholera occurred during the period. Of the 1,402 rats caught on Thursday fifteen were found to be plague infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

There was bright sunshine throughout the forenoon yesterday, but late in the afternoon the weather changed and there was a sharp drizzle. The weather continued uncertain in the evening and at night, and it drizzled occasionally. Only 0.28 inches were registered during the twelve hours ending 8 p.m.

[illegible]BEGUN BY [illegible]ANIA.

[illegible]RIA WIN-[illegible]G?

[illegible]D BY [illegible]EKS.

[illegible]EK OCCUPA-[illegible]ONS.

[illegible] DETERMINA-[illegible]TION.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Rumania has at last declared war on Bulgaria. The Rumanian Minister at Sofia has been recalled, and it is reported in Vienna, that a Rumanian army actually crossed the Bulgarian frontier on Thursday afternoon.

A later message explains that Bulgaria's failure to reply to the Rumanian note of warning and her attack on Servia without notice are regarded as "provocative acts" justifying Rumania's resort to arms.

She has also intimated her desire to take part in the discussion regarding the apportionment of the conquered territories.

Greak and Servian official reports declare that their armies have joined hands at Ishtip, and as the result of a successful enveloping movement, compelled two Bulgarian divisions commanded by the now famous General Ivanoff to surrender.

There are further conflicting reports of successes and disasters from the capitals of the rival States, but the prevailing feeling in Europe is to discredit Bulgar versions.

Turkish troops are said to be actually on the move to occupy the whole of the territory south of the Enos-Midia line.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR.

MINISTER RECALLED FROM SOFIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia says that the King of Rumania has declared war on Bulgaria and has recalled the Rumanian Minister at Sofia.

TROOPS CROSS BULGAR FRONTIER.

VIENNA, July 11.

It is stated hear that the Rumanian troops crossed the Bulgarian frontier yesterday afternoon.

THE CASUS BELLI.

RUMANIAN ACTION EXPLAINED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 10.

Rumania presented a Note to Bulgaria, to-day declaring that Rumania had already warned Bulgaria that if war broke out she would be compelled to take action, and that Bulgaria did not even reply to this. Moreover, Bulgaria attacked Servia without [illegible]g the customary notification, [illegible]ently Rumania ordered her [illegible]nter Bulgaria.

[illegible]A AND CONQUERED [illegible]RITORIES.

[illegible] intimated that she [illegible]part in the discussion [illegible]partition of Turkish

[illegible] "PROVOCATION."

[illegible]he Rumanian Legation points out that Bulgaria's failure to reply and her attack on Servia are regarded by Rumania as acts of great provocation.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

BULGAR VICTORIES DISCREDITED.

LONDON, July 10.

The claims of Bulgaria to important victories are wholly incompatible with Greek and Servian accounts, which the European public is disposed to credit.

The latest reports represent the Greeks as being in possession of the Strumnitza defiles, and the Bulgarians in full retreat upon Patritch, abandoning numerous guns.

The Greeks have occupied Kavalla, which the Bulgarians evacuated after a bombardment by the Greek fleet.

GREEKS AND SERVIANS JOIN HANDS.

AN ENVELOPING MOVEMENT.

LONDON, July 11.

Despatches from Athens and Belgrade indicate that the Greeks and the Servians have joined hands near Ishtip, the former, after severe fighting in the passes of Mount Belissi, threatening the rear of the Bulgarian army corps whose front was engaged by the Servians.

BULGAR COMMANDER'S RUMONED SURRENDER.

An unconfirmed report says that two divisions, under General Ivanoff, the victor of Adrianople, surrendered after their retreat was cut off by the Greeks and Servians.

BATTLE OF KUSTENDIL.

A telegram from Belgrade says that a great battle is in progress at Kustendil, forty miles from Sofia.

BATTLES "INDESCRIBALY TERRIBLE."

The wounded relate that the recent battles were indescribably terrible. It was most difficult to extricate the wounded from the tangled heaps of dead men and horses, rocks and debris.

EARLY ARMISTICS EXPECTED.

PARIS, July 11.

The road to Sofia is practically open. It is expected that an armistice will be concluded immediately.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION CONDITIONAL.

PARIS, July 11.

It is officially confirmed that Bulgaria has appealed to Russia for intervention.

It is understood that Russia will readily accept the office of peacemaker, provided there is no more haggling and Bulgaria shows a more conciliatory attitude to the claims of Servia and Greece.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ADVICE.

LONDON, July 10.

The reports that Bulgaria has intimated at St. Petersburg and Vienna her readiness for peace are not corroborated, but it is announced in Paris that the French Minister at Sofia has been instructed to advise Bulgaria very strongly to come to terms with the enemy. Other foreign Ministers are making similar representations.

BULGARIAN ENQUIRIES.

LATER.

It is understood that Bulgaria has made at St. Petersburg certain enquiries regarding the terms of peace, but nothing has been received officially in London in this connection. Probabilities, however, point in that direction.

TURKEY READY FOR ACTION.

TO RECOVER LOST TERRITORY.

Turkey is determined to occupy forthwith the whole of the territory southward of the Enos-Midia line. Troops are already moving, and horses for transport are being requisitioned wholesale.

SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

MR. HARCOURT AND INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt informed Mr. Morrell that he was aware of the complaints of Indians against the South African Immigration Law, and he hoped to lay papers on the table shortly.

INDIAN BUDGET IN COMMONS.

TO BE INTRODUCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. Asquith announced that while he could not name the date for the introduction of the Indian Budget, the Government would take it as soon as possible.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 10.

The death is announced of Mr. William Melhuish, late of the Indian Telegraph Department.

The death is announced of Count Hayashi, who negotiated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The death is announced of M. Ruys Senaers, Director of the Suez Canal.

PUNJAB COLONISATION BILL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Proposals of the Punjab Government dealing with the colonisation of the area commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal area are now being considered by the Government of India. The area concerned is 2,500 square miles or 18,37,000 acres.

INDIAN CIVILIANS.

BETTER PAID THAN MEN AT HOME.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CURRICULUM COMMENDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 10.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission, to-day, Mr. Stanley Leathes, Civil Service Commissioner, said that if the Commission decided that a lowering of the age was desirable he would then be inclined to fix the age at eighteen and nineteen, with two competitions spread over one year instead of one competition spread over two years.

The witness was of opinion that the examination could easily be adapted to the curriculum of any public school. A foreign language should be compulsory. He opposed separate training and instruction for Indian Civil Servants, which might have a narrowing effect. Mr. Leathes partially endorsed the views of Dr. Warren.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Leathes said that the Home civil servant reach[illegible] five or six hundred a year at the end of fifteen years, with a possible promotion to nine hundred, while the Indian civil servant had a reasonable hope of an income of two thousand.

CHINESE LABOUR IN CANADA.

A LIMIT OF 450 IMMIGRANTS ANNUALLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, July 11.

LONDON, July 11.

It is announced that Canada will negotiate a Treaty with China limiting the number of Chinese Immigrants to 450 annually. Thousands arrive at present, in spite of the head tax of one hundred pounds.

CANADIAN CRUISERS.

RECRUITING DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, July 10

The British contingent of the crews of the Canadian cruisers Niobe and Rainbow are returning home. It has been found impossible to recruit crews to the cruising strength in Canada.

DELHI HEALTH OFFICER.

I. M. S. OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the conditions of appointment of a Health Officer for the Delhi Municipality who will be an officer of the Indian Medical Service employed in the Sanitary Department. The tenure the appointment wil be for five years and the post will be an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service.

CAUVERY WATER.

CLAIMS OF MYSORE AND MADRAS GOVERNMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, left Simla on Thursday for Ootacamund where he will act as expert adviser to Sir Henry Griffin who is to arbitrate in regard to the respective rights of the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar to the waters of the Cauvery river for storage purpose.

DEATH OF PRINCE TAKEHITO ARISUGAWA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 11.

The following Official telegram has been received this morning from Tokyo by the Consul-General for Japan:—

"The demise is officially announced of His Imperial Highness the Prince Takehito Arisugawa to have occurred on the 10th July 1913 at8-20 p. m. The Court mourning is ordered for five five days from the 10th to the 13th as well as on the day of the funeral, while music and performance shall be suspended on these days. The date of the funeral will be cabled immediately it is settled."

INDICATIONS IN THE PUNJAB.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, July 11.

There are indications that locusts may give trouble in the Punjab this year. A circular has been issued to all Deputy Commissioners calling attention to the measures to be taken to destroy eggs and hoppers.

CAPT. PRITCHARD'S DEATH.

PICKING ROPE BRIDGE IN STREAM.

SWEPT OFF BY CURRENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 11.

The "Rangoon Times" Myitkyina correspondent, in sending full details of the accident to Captain Pritchard, says: "Captains Pritchard and Waterfield got as far North as 28 degrees 15 mins, and could see the Great Doker Za or sacred mountain away to the east across the Salween, lifting its snow clad summit 15,000 feet above the sea level. Their troubles began in reality when they got into the snow and their coolies and men began to desert. The desertion of the Regimental Surveyor, a Punjab Mahomedan was indirectly the cause of Captain Pritchard's death. This man ended up by deserting the day before Pritchard was drowned. As soon as he left the party and made for Myitkyina, he warned all the villagers that the sahibs were coming on behind and that they were a terrible bad lot would beat and most likely shoot them and to give them no supplies as they would not be paid for. As a result of this man's behaviour, every village the officers came to was deserted, and every villager they saw bolted for his life. The paths were blocked up and bridges destroyed and in attempting to swim across a tributary of the Irrawady to repair one of these latter so that his party could cross safely, Captain Pritchard lost his life.

Captain Waterfield describes what happened in this way:—They arrived at the bank of the stream in the early morning and found it spanned by a rope bridge, but owing to the alarming tales spread by the deserter referred to, the villagers were busy untying the ropes at the far end and separating them. They had just finished when the party came up on the opposite side and having separated the ropes, making crossing impossible, they fled. The party sat down to consider ways and means and Pritchard who was a most powerful swimmer, said he would swim across and gather the ropes together again. Waterfield remonstrated with him pointing out the great danger of such an undertaking with a current of from twelve or fifteen miles an hour and insisted that if Pritchard would attempt it he must have a rope tied round his waist which the party were to hold and let out as the swimmer advanced. Pritchard agreed to this, but laughed at the precaution. He had only got a very short distance from the bank when it was seen that had it not been for the rope he would have been swept away at once When about mid-stream the strain on the rope became so great that it parted and the unfortunate officer only had time to shout "Goodbye, old chap, I'm off" when he was swept down stream into the rapids and was never seen again. The whole thing happened in less than a minute and though Waterfield took a short cut down stream and plunged across small bifurcation of the torrent to intercept Pritchard and throw him the rope nothing came of it as he had either already been swept by or drowned in the rapids above.

Some two or three days were spent in a vain attempt to recover his body of which not the slightest trace could be found and the party turned sorrowfully towards Myitkyina some six or seven hundred miles away. Every village bore traces of the deserter, he had either eaten up all supplies as he went along without paying for them or had beaten the people. He arrived in Myitkyina about three weeks before Waterfield and was sent back to his regiment in India. It is understood that Government have ordered his arrest and that he will be tried by Court-Martial.

Waterfield says that the country in and about latitude 28, is inhabited by Tirons, a sect of Marus, and that the party met with no hostility other than that caused by fea rduring the time they were out.

Some very good maps have been obtained which ought to go a long way towards filling up blanks left in Major Davis' map and that of other explorers. It is believed that Waterfield will attempt another trip starting from the Assam side in September.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ASSAM.

VILLAGES WASHED AWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The latest reports of damages by floods in Cachar and Sylhet districts in Assam state that many roads and villages, especially in the Sunamganj sub-division, have been washed away, crops have been totally destroyed and a scarcity is impending. Half the population in these tracts are living in boats and the cattle are dying for want of food and shelter.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

"ENOUGH LIGHT TO SEE ANY OBSTRUCTION."

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

AKOLA, July 11.

In a written statement, which the Guard Bezonji submitted to Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, he stated that about ten minutes after his train stopped outside the Boregaon outer signal he left the brakevan and proceeded towards Katepurna to protect his train and took four detonators and placed one detonator on the rail at a distance of about four or five telegraph posts between each. When going to put more detonators further on, his driver whistled and on looking saw both home and outer signals, which were at danger at the time of stopping of the train, lowered. He then returned to the brakevan leaving the detonators on the rail and released the brake and signalled the driver to start, but the driver failed to start the train though he backed it. When his train was just moving after ten minutes he heard the noise of a train behind him and before he could do anything the passenger train pitched into his train and he was thrown out of his brakevan and was unconscious for a time. There was light enough at the time to see any obstruction on the line for a considerable distance. The accident was not due to any negligence on his part.

In answer to the Magistrate's questions, Bezonji corroborated his written statement and said that it was his duty under the General Rules of the Company to protect his train. It was true that he did not place four detonators on the rail but only one. He displayed in his hand the danger signal to warn the passenger train.

Mr. Slaney then framed the following charges under sections 101 A and C of the Railway Act 9 of 1910 against the accused that he had endangered the safety of persons by (A) disobeying rule 86 of the General Rules read with rule 9 of the working instructions regarding the protection of trains and (B) by neglecting or omitting to take proper steps to protect his train.

The accused pleaded not guilty and counsel for accused began the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses.

James Calvert Barton, District Traffic Superintendent, was the first witness called, and in the course of his cross-examination Barton stated, that guards were at liberty to test detonators but there was no rule to the effect. In his further answers Barton explained the duties of guards and the working instructions which they were bound to observe for the protection of trains.

Atmaram, assistant station master of Katepurna, and guard ONeile of the passenger train were also cross-examined. The latter in the course of his evidence stated that it was the duty of the traffic inspector to go to the guards and test detonators they had in their possession, and it was not part of his duty to test the detonators himself.

Conroy driver of the passengers train was next cross-examined. After replying to a number of questions relating to technical points connected with the running of the engines and to other facts bearing on his statements on the previous occasions, he said that he saw accused walking in a field outside the railway fence after the collision, and after some time when there was sufficient light to see he saw accused seated and subsequently lying in front of the passenger train. He was not aware of the fact that the accused was injured and sent to hospital.

Sorabji, the driver of the goods train corroborated his previous statements and spoke of the exchange of signals between him and the accused. After the accident he said he went to see the accused and when standing with Conroy at the place of accident, accused came there with a piece of cloth tied round his head.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

"KILLED THE ENGINE."

MAHARAJA IN MOTOR COLLISION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered an interesting judgment yesterday in the case in which Bholanath Singh, chauffeur to the Maharaja of Cassim Bazar, was charged with rashly and negligently driving his master's car in front of an engine and several trucks on the Municipal Railway, resulting in a serious collision and injury to a man. The car was broken to splinters and the Maharaja had a narrow escape.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused in putting on his brakes had evidently "killed the engine," as it was technically called, with the result that the car stopped on the rails and could not move either forwards or backwards. The facts would not justify a conviction, but he did consider that the accused ought not to be allowed to drive again.

BARISAL TRIAL.

"ALL CONSIDERATION FOR DEFENCE."

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 11.

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case commenced to-day inside the jail at 10-30 a.m.

Before the proceedings began Mr. Gupta, counsel for the Crown, said that a defence pleader had mentioned to the court on the first day of the hearing their difficulty in obtaining house accommodation in Barisal. From what the pleader had said it appeared that he was under the impression that houseowners were unwilling to let their houses to persons connected with the defence, for the fear of displeasing the Government and Government officials.

Counsel said that he had instructions from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to say that no one need be afraid of incurring any displeasure of the Government or Government officials by letting houses to persons directly or indirectly connected with the defence and that the defence should have all possible consideration. Mr. Gupta desired to say, with all the emphasis that he could command, that the Government desired that the defence should have all possible consideration.

The defence pleaders thanked the Government for their kind assurance.

Romeshchandra Choudhri, Sub-Inspector of Police at Karanigunj in Dacca being examined said that he watched Madan until the end of March when he left home under the pretext of going to Dacca. He searched Madan's house. Proclamation and attachment orders had been issued against him. He had not traced him up till now.

Three other police witnesses being examined said that they also could not trace the man Madan.

Benode Simal Roy, another searched witness, being examined, corroborated the preceding witness. Degendra Chakravarty, a Mukhter of Naraingunj being examined, said that he and Trailokya Chakrabarty went to the same school. After leaving the school he met Trailokya for the first time at the Naraingunj Police Station. The Additional Superintendent of Police of Dacca took witness to the police station. He identified Trailokya there.

Proceedings under Section 109 C.P.C. were drawn up against them.

Seo Balak Tewari a C.I.D. constable being examined said, that he shadowed Narendra Mohon Sen. One day accused detected him and gave him a blow on the chest. Accused was pardoned for this by the Deputy Commisioner of Police.

ALL-INDIA ST JOHN'S AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS.

TO BE HELD IN DELHI IN 1914.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The All India St. John Ambulance Challenge Competitions will be held in 1914 at Delhi for the first time. The competitions will be for the following challenge shields and cups.

(1) His Majesty The King-Emperor's for Volunteers.

(2) His Majesty the King-Emperor's for railways.

(3) Lord Hardinge's for police.

(4) His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior's for Regular Troops.

(5) His Highness the Rajah of Dewa's for Imperial Service Troops.

(6) Lady Hardinge's Ambulance Challenge Bowl for Ladies.

(7) The St. John's Ambulance Brigade's for Brigade Men who have banded themselves together to keep fresh the knowledge the Association has given them and placed it at the disposal of the country, and

(8) The Jardine's for Boy Scouts.

A large camp will be organised and it is anticipated that it will be the biggest gathering ever held. There will be a staff of about ten competent and experienced judges. The Challenge Shields for the Regular Troops and for the Imperial Service Troops presented respectively by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior and by His Highness the Rajah of Dewas to the St. John's Ambulance Association have been on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Co's. and Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co's. premises for some days. In presenting these trophies Their Highness have indeed made them worthy of the object for which they are given and the Association are grateful for these marked appreciations of their humane work.

PRESENTATION OF SHIELDS BY VICEROY.

SIMLA, July 10.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge was "At Home" to members of St. John's Ambulance Association, when the Viceroy presented the Dewas Shield to Kashmir Infantry and the Gwalior Shield to the 14th Hussars, and congratulated the winning teams. There was a good muster of Simla members, many of whom rendered splendid services on the day of the outrage at Delhi.

UNREST IN KHOST.

AMIR'S AUTHORITY FLOUTED.

AFGHAN TROOPS AT GHAZNI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

A frontier correspondent states that affairs in the Khost Valley are still in a most unsatisfactory state.

The Mangals, Jadrans, and Jajis have openly announced that they will in future pay no revenue to Kabul and admit no Afghan officials into their villages. They claim their status should be the same as that of the Afridis and Mohmands and tribal allowances should be granted to them by the Amir. No official can move without a strong escort and the collection of revenue has been suspended.

There was a rumour last month that the Amir was about to visit the Khost, and troops with a large amount of transport were concentrated at Ghazni for the march into the valley. His Majesty went to Ghazni, but no forward move was made and he contented himself with the inspection of the local irrigation works.

THE TERM "SWADESHI."

BENGAL POLICE CIRCULAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Inspector General of Police, Bengal, has issued the following circular to his subordinates:—

The Inspector General of Police desires to warn Superintendents of Police and other officers against the habit, which has arisen especially among subordinate officers, of loosely using what may be called the cant term "Swadeshi" when sedition is meant, as was pointed out on a previous occasion. The desire to stimulate Indian Swadeshi industries is in itself laudable and has the sympathy of the Government and it is undesirable that this term should be applied when it is intended to convey an entirely different meaning. Thus in the reports received in the Sub-Divisional and other offices such phrases as "he is a staunch Swadeshiwalah" or "he has Swadeshi tendencies" not unfrequently occur, the meaning to be conveyed being either that the man is an agitator or a revolutionary. If it is desired to intimate that a person is a strong believer in the policy of using nothing but indigenous goods, the meaning of the officer should be made apparent in clear language. Where a person is involved in the agitation he is as a rule an agitator of moderate or extremist views, or he is engaged in the habit of propagating sedition or he is a revolutionary or an anarchist. The above terms will, it is thought, cover practically all cases. At any rate it is hoped that Superintendents will take pains to find sufficiently appropriate language to meet what they desire to express. The Inspector General will, therefore, be obliged if Superintendents will carefully instruct all their subordinate officers that the use of the term "Swadeshi" should be made only in the restricted sense referred to above. The Superintendents should also edit all reports that are sent to them and be careful to see that the language used expresses what is intended by the writer.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN CHINA.

RECALL OF GOVERNOR OF KHAILAR DEMANDED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The Peking correspondent of the "Times" announces that Russia has concentrated a brigade with three batteries of Artillery within twenty miles of Khailar to obtain removal of the Military Governor of whose treatment of Russian subjects she has previously vainly complained. The Chinese Government in consternation have instructed the Governor to leave forthwith which will doubtless obviate further military measures. China is also willing to settle the Mongolian difficulty in accordance with Russia's requirements.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The "Pioneer" states that as regards the statement from the Hague regarding the enforcement of the Opium Convention it will probably be found that practically all Powers will give their adhesion before the end of the year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 11.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 28th June, show a loss of Rs. 1,53,822 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

HIS CHILDREN'S MONEY.

CHARGE BREACH OF TRUST

CULCUTTA BARRISTER. ACQUITTED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

At the High Court Sessions to-day, Mr. Justice Stephen and a common jury disposed of a case which Mr. Nundlal Banerjee, Barrister-at-law, was charged with criminal breach of trust by an agent in respect of three Government Promissory notes. After some evidence was recorded His Lordship observed that it was incumbent upon the prosecution to prove that there was a trust, although it was discussed in a case by the Allahabad Court in which accused was a party, that the decision was not binding on him. Looking a the will His Lordship observed that one was forced to the conclusion that there were two interpretations that could be given to it one against and another in favour of the accused. The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted.

TROOPING PROGRAMME.

SEASON 1913-14.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10.

The trooping programme for season 1913-14 has been published this evening.

Outward Sailings:—"Rewa" with drafts and furlough men will leave Southampton on 12th September, and arrives at Bombay on 3rd October.

Dongola—with 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers and drafts leaves Southampton on 24th September, and arrives Bombay 15th October.

Plassy—with drafts leaves Southampton on 9th October, and arrives Bombay on 31st October.

Rohilla—with "B" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and drafts leave Southampton on 22nd October, and arrive Karachi on 12th November.

Rewa—with drafts insluding those for the Southern and Bangalore Brigades and Burma Division leave Southampton on 13th November, and arrives Bombay 4th December.

Dongola—with 8th Brigade Roy Horse Artillery, 21st Brigade Royal Field Artillery and drafts leaves Southampton on 21st November, and arrives Aden on 6th December, and Karachi on 12th December.

Plassy—with drafts leaves Southamption on 11th December, and arrives Bombay on 2nd January, 1914.

Rohilla—with with drafts leaves Southampton on 21st January, and arrives Karachi 9th January.

Rewa—with drafts from England and 1st Battalion Welsh Regiment from Egypt leaves Southampton on 10th January and arrives Bombay on 6th February.

Dongola—with drafts leaves Southampton on 21st January and arrives Aden on 5th February, and Karachi on 11th February.

Plassy—with drafts including those for the Southern and Bangalore Brigades and Burma Division leaves Southampton 11th February, and arrives Bombay 5th March.

Rohilla—with drafts and furlough men leave Southampton on 18th February, and arrives Karachi on 11th March.

Homward sailings with details leave Bombay on 10th October, and arrive Southampton on 30th October.

Dongola—with 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers and details leaves Bombay on 22nd October, and arrives Southampton on 11th November.

Plassy—with details leaves Bombay on 7th November, and arives Southampton on 28th November.

Rohilla—with "Z" Battery Royal Horse Artillery and details leaves Karachi on 19th November, and Aden on 24th November, and arrives Southampton 9th December.

Rewa—with 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles for Aden and details (including those of the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment at Kirkee) for home from Aden, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment for home turnover 348 for 2nd Battalion to disembark at Malta leaves Bombay 10th December, Aden 15th December, and Malta 23rd, and arrives Southampton 30th December.

Dongola—with 10th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 46th Brigade Royal Field Artillery and details leaves Karachi on 19th December, and arrives Southampton on 8th January, 1914.

Plassy—with details leaves Bombay on 9th January, and arrives Southampton 30th January.

Rohilla—with details leaves Karachi 16th January, and arrives Southampton 5th February.

Rewa—with details leaves Bombay on 13th February and arrives Southampton 5th March.

Dongola—with 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers for home Turnover 365 for 1st Battalion to disembark at Malta and details leave Karachi on 18th February, Aden on 23rd February, and Malta on 3rd March, and arrives Southampton 10th March.

Plassy—with details leaves Bombay on 12th March, and arrives Southampton on 2nd April.

Rohilla—with details leaves Karachi 9th March, and arrives Southampton on 2nd April.

COLONIAL MOVEMENTS.

A Colonial Transport with 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry will leave Chingwangtas on 22nd October and arrive Karachi 21st November, and leave Karachi 26th Novemoer with 1st Battalion Essex Regiment and arrive at Mauritious 7th December.

A Royal Indian Marine Boat, empty, leaves Bombay 27th November arrives Mauritious on December 5th leave Mouritious on 7th December with 2nd Battalion, Hampshires and return to Bombay on 15th.

Another Marine boat will convey No. 7, Mountain Battery R. G. A. from Karachi to Suez and bring back No. 3 Mountain Battery R. G. A. from Suez to Karachi during March, 1914.

TALUKDARI BILL.

OBJECTIONS TO THE MEASURE.

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

[Associated Press.]

AHMEDABAD, July 10.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Select Committee's report on the Talukdari Bill will be submitted by Sir Richard Lamb.

The Talukdars of Gujarat and Kathiawar have submitted a petition to the Governor in Council requesting postponement of the second reading of the Bill and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present condition of the Talukdars and suggest suitable changes in the Bill towards their amelioration, which was the original object of the Government in introducing the Bill.

The following excerpts are taken from the memorial:—

The Bill was drafted witout our being informed of its aims and objects and ways and means to attain the same. Previous to its first reading, an attempt was made to show that we approved of it, in a body by trying to form what they called a Gujrat Talukdar's Association; but this attempt totally failed as those of us who saw through its object withdrew and opposed it. In spite of this, an attempt was made to force the Bill through the Council. We first protested and asked for time as no translation of it had appeared in the "Gazette."

Most of us were thus entirely ignorant of the contents of the Bill. Though about only two months' time was granted us to obtain copies and discuss the Bill, few of us were fortunate to obtain copies, as many were refused on account of there being no copies left.

BILL RUSHED THROUGH TO COMMITTEE STAGE.

Under these circumstances, Your Excellency can well imagine our state of mind. We were not only not supplied with copies though asked for and were ready to pay for it, yet we, the Talukdars of Gujrat, were expected to discuss and submit our proposal in such a short time. This was an almost impossible task. Some of us, therefore, applied for permission to approach in deputations to lay matters before, the authorities but such request of the Waghella Association was refused and others were given a few days' time to arrange a deputation and were hurried through without giving proper chance to have our say, and Government with such hot haste rushed through and sent the Bill to the Select Committee for report.

The Committee never took the trouble to find out what we had to say with respect to the Bill. From the Select Committee's reports we can see that our numerous representations of these Talukdar as have urged most serious objections to the obnoxious provisions of the Bill, were not put before the Committee. Now the Committee has submitted its report and the Bill is to come before the Council at the end of this month. The Bill, though alleged to be introduced in our interests, with the object of improving our condition both the original Bill and its amendments suggested by the Select Committee are most detrimental to our vital interests.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10.

Sanction has been accorded to the building of four four-wheeled metre gauge saloons for the Northern Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway also to be construction of an additional Family Bogie Coach for the Burma Railways.

Major W. K. Russell R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Junior Government Inspector of Railways Circle No. 5, and Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Bombay, and is appointed as Senior Government Inspector of Railways circle No. 5, from 8th March, 1913, with the officiating rark as Superintending Engineer 3rd class.

Mr. A. A. Richardson, Assistant Engineer, State Railways, is on return from leave appointed to officiate as Junior Government Inspector of Railways Circle No. 5, and Superintendent of local manufactures, Bombay.

Mr. H. I. Baylis, Assistant Traffic Superintendent is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway from 1st June 1913.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, July 11.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General Townshed becomes Brigade Commander, vice Major General Wallace. Major R. J. T. Savi, Commandant 90th Punjabis, is promoted to be a Lieutenant-Colonel.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer A. H. Baker is appointed Second Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor Bombay, vice E. E. Macpherson Engineer. A. B. Collins is appointed Engineer-in-Charge of Factory at Kidderpoore, vice R. Vincent.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. S. T. Aiyangar is appointed District Judge, Civil and Military Stagion Bangalore, vice Rao Bahadur A. R. Punja Khan Sahib. Gulam Murtaza Khan officiates as Attache Foreign Department, vice Khan Bahadur Maula Bakhsh who is granted three months' leave.

HOME PUNJAB.

Mr. G. Worseley C. S. reverts from Delhi to the Punjab.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Wennings and T. E. Dyson, I.M.S., are temporarily posted to Military duty.

FINANCE SUB PRO TEM.

Mr. J. B. Brunyate C.S., is appointed Secretary sub pro tem.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Lieut. R. G. G. Robson R.E., now on duty at Delhi is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department and is posted to Behar. He will however continue to serve at Delhi.

REVENUE.

Mr. W. F. L. Totenham officiates as Conservator of Forests, 2nd class, vice Mr. Osmaston on leave.

Mr. S. H. Howard is appointed Instructor, Forest College, Dehra Dun, vice Mr. Donald, on six months' leave.

COMMERCE.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp C. S., Collector of Customs, reverts to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Barrup, Assistant Collector of Customs, has two months' leave.

Mr. J. C. Shields is appointed electrical Engineer-in-Chief, temporarily in the Telegraph Department.

The following substantive promotions in the Imperial Customs Service are gazetted:—Mr. H. F. Howard, Collector First Grade; Mr. F. S. Punnett, Collector, second grade; Mr. J. A. Stevens, Collector, third grade.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Wasiuddin will remain in charge of the office of Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, vice Sir Marc Aurel Stein on special duty.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

A Bombay Government Resolution states that with a view to a further and more thorough discussion of the question of the education of children employed in factories, the Governor in Council has consulted the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and, with the co-operation of these bodies, has decided to refer the matter to a Committee consisting of their representatives and others. The Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:—The Director of Public Instruction—Chairman, Collector of Bombay, tion—Chairman, Collector of Bombay Sir Sassoon J. David, Baronet, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Baronet, C.I.E., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Knight, C.I.E., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Knight, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency (who will be Secretary to the Commitete). Members.

The Committee is requested to examine generally the question of the education of factory children and more particularly to—(1) consider and report on the possiblility of arranging for the education of all children employed in factories; (2) suggest the measures necessary to give effect to their recommendations; (3) report upon whom primarily the responsibility for, and cost of, the execution of such measures should be imposed.

3. It is suggested that the Committee should, if possible, meet during the months of July and August, and the Governor in Council will be glad if their report can be submitted so as to reach him in September.

JUVENILE BEGGARS IN CALCUTTA.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The removal of juvenile beggars to the "Refuge" by order of the Magistrate and the vain attempt of budmashes to rescue them have given rise to wild rumours. One such rumour, which has already done some mischief, was that a thousand human lives needed to ensure the safety of the Sara bridge and that the police are engaged in kidnapping children for that purpose. Anxious parents are making enquiries at the police stations on the subject. The cries of children from a closed godown were heard last night by a police inspector, and on enquiring he was informed by the father who is a carter that he had shut them up five in all as he was afraid that they might be kidnapped. It is proposed that this false rumour is to be contradicted by beat of drum at the principal crossings of the city. The Commissioner of Police visited the "Refuge" to-day.

POLITICS AT HOME.

"VIVE POINCARE."

THE LEICESTER BY-ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 27.

With a swiftness proper to our newspaper-fed metropolis, the public interest has been switched away this week from the embarrassments of Ministers, to be swallowed up in a display of popular enthusiasm for our neighbours. London has been feting the French President, with all the more fervour because it is quite a long time since it had the opportunity of giving welcome to any very eminent foreign potentate. M. Poincaré's two immediate predecessors—Loubet and Fallières—were similarly entertained; but when they came to England the friendship with France was still young. It is now a fact of long standing; and besides, the English people have been instructed, not only that M. Poincaré is a man of unusual distinction, but also that the French nation has, somehow or other, experienced a new birth and entered upon a period of revival and reconstruction. So we cry, "Vive la nouvelle France" as well as "Vive Poincaré," with such help as we can get from the newspapers and the formal speeches of the President and Sir Edward Grey. The President, at any rate, has every reason to be pleased with his reception. London has been decorated for him, he has been toasted in the City and at Buckingham Palace, has visited Windsor, and paid all the duty calls expected by the French community in our midst. His great day in London was also the day given up to the collection of pennies for the hospitals, in honour of Queen Alexandra, by thousands of girls in white and pink selling imitation wild-roses in the streets. We may take it therefore that the President carries away a vivid impression of our national character and habits. The visit, whatever else may be said for it, has been good for one thing. It has given the newspapers a fresh subject, thereby helping the ordinary person to find a topic of conversation unconnected with Lloyd George and Jews and the Stock Exchange, and coming in as an agreeable alternative to Lady Sackville and the Million Will.

THE LEICESTER ELECTION.

While the by-election at Leicester has given the Tories a fine opportunity of showing what they can do in a big industrial town with the defects of the Insurance Act and the Marconi scandals, it has furnished a striking illustration of the difficulties of the Labour Party. Leicester is a two-member constituency, represented until the other day by a Liberal and a Labour member, the latter of course being Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. When the vacancy occurred, through the resignation of Mr. Crawshay-Williams, the national executive of the Labour Party decided that it was not worth while to contest the seat, but the Labour Party in Leicester were of a different opinion. They chose a candidate, Mr. E. R. Hartley, who should have no difficulty in polling a few thousand votes to-day—a sufficient number, at any rate, to make the issue between Liberal and Conservative very doubtful. Three-cornered contests are apt to be bitter, but this at Leicester is a good deal more so than usual, for it has brought out all the dislike and distrust felt by the local Labour groups against the Labour Party in Parliament, and has put Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a somewhat awkward position. This would have been obvious enough in the ordinary course of things: but the situation was made many times worse by the publication two days ago of the following paragraph, said to have come from the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The action of the Leicester Labour Party is regarded as such a grave violation of national party disciplines and such a graceless disregard of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's position as will inevitably lead to a considerable disruption of the Labour Party forces and muts compel Mr. MacDonald to sever his connexion with Leicester. Already other constituencies are open to him. Therefore his Parliamentary career is assured. Nevertheless every Labour voter who is concerned to preserve party discipline and understandings, and who agrees to the desirablity of retaining Mr. MacDonald in Leicester, should give no encouragement to the candidature of Mr. Hartley, who is not recognized by the official Labour Party.

There appears, however, to be a mystery as to the origin of this disconcering announcement. It was read first at a Liberal meeting in Leicester, and the Labour people declare that they knew nothing of it until it appeared in the papers next morning. The paragraph certainly did not come from headquarters; but that, so far as to-day's contest is concerned, is a detail. None would deny that it represents the real feeling of the Labour Party in Parliament. Meanwhile it is amusing to observe the way in which the Labour split is being used by the Tories: the "Pall Mall Gazette" calling it a revolt of free Labour; while the "Times" finds its meaning to be that "resurgent and unstained Labour has no association with decadent and discredited Liberalism." Even the "Times" can praise the Socialist forces on occasion.

MR. GORDON HEWART.

Only once in fifty years has Leicester returned a Conservative; so that if Mr. Wilshere should win to-day the event will, quite naturally, be hailed as a smashing blow for the Government, and especially for Mr. Lloyd George and the Insurance Act. Should the Liberals lose, however, it will not be the fault of their candidate. Mr. Gordon Hewart, K. C., is one of the ablest of the Ministerialists who have hitherto been kept out of Parliament. Last year he fought the important constituency of North-West Manchester, on behalf of Home Rule and Free Trade, and lost. He is a typical lawyer-politician, obviously destined, as they say, to go far. Ten years ago he was a leader-writer on a London Liberal paper and the editor of "India," which he gave up on going to the Bar and beginning practice in Manchester. He is reckoned a first-rate Parliamentary candidate for an intelligent constituency, for he is a most capable speaker, of the argumentative kind, who always knows his subject thoroughly and never plays down. For all his former connection with the British Committee of the National Congress, he is not likely, I think, to take up Indian questions in the House of Commons. A successful K. C. out for a political career generally has his mind occupied with other than Eastern affairs in these days.

CABINET RUMOURS.

Yesterday a provincial paper that prides itself on the freshness of its political news started a fresh crop of gossip as to impending changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Burns, it is suggested, is to be shifted from the Local Government Board to the Post Office; Mr. Herbert Samuel to replace Mr. Buxton at the Board of Trade; Mr. Masterman to be promoted to the place of Mr. Burns; Sir Rufus Isaacs, in spite of Marconi, to be made Lord Chief Justice. Curiously, no mention is made of a change for the Home Secretary, though Mr. McKenna, obviously, is by far the most uncomfortable man in the Ministry. The Government organs discredit the rumours. The fag-end of a session, they say, is not the time for Cabinet changes; but this explanation leaves out of account the Prime Minister's difficulty over the Lord Chief Justiceship. The state of Lord Alverstone's health makes his retirement an urgent matter; if Mr. Asquith appoints Sir Rufus Isaacs, there must be a change in the Cabinet and there will be undoubtedly a serious protest in the country. If he does not appoint him, people ask where he is to turn for a Lord Chief Justice.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

There has been, during the past few days, a surprising fall in the political temperature. Sir Edward Carson's pilgrimage has been of merely local interest, and for the moment nobody appears to be in the least troubled about Ulster. Last Saturday's demonstration in Hyde Park against the Welsh Church Bill was the occasion of a big procession and many speeches, but we may reckon it as little more than a picnic for the good Churchfolk of London. As for the suffragist conspirators, they have again won, at severe cost to themselves, another victory over the law and the Home Office. Every one of the prisoners who were sentenced last week is at liberty, after longer or shorter terms of the hunger-strike—carried out, it is said, under decidedly more favourable conditions in the jails than the suffragist prisoners have so far been accustomed to. Mrs. Pankhurst is too ill to be re-arrested; and Mr. McKenna has now to make up his mind whether or not she is to be allowed to die in prison. Answers to questions in Parliament and letters to the "Times" reveal the extremity of the dilemma, and the Government continue to receive advice from every kind of imbecile. On the whole, perhaps, the palm has been earned by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the prominent Nonconformist minister, who in a letter to the "Times" to-day, proposes an altogether original method of treatment. Here it is:—

"Why should not the sentence on these persons, who cannot be let off scot-free, be that of being attached by a handcuff for so many months to female warders, who would need to be relieved at stated intervals; but should maintain a constant vigilance on their correspondence and actions such as would practically put them *hors de combat*? It would not cost more than our present method."

One warder, one suffragist: a method suggested to Mr. Meyer by the plan invented by the humane Emperor Nero. said about this farcical suggestion—said also this farcical suggestion—namely, that it would make an end in 24 hours of the race of female warders.

SIR JONATHAN HUTCHINSON.

The name of the great surgeon, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, who died the other day at the age of 85, is known throughout India in connection with the fish theory of leprosy. For at least half-a-century Hutchinson was a student of the subject, and so long ago as 1869 he went to Norway in order to make observations in a region where leprosy is well established. Later he visited South Africa, and in 1901 he was in India and Ceylon, hunting for evidence and indefatigably preaching his theory. His own convictions as to the connection of badly cured fish with the scourge appears to have been absolute, and it was confirmed by all the evidence he was able to collect on his travels. But he had to meet opposition from all quarters, in spite of the fact that ten years ago he succeeded in getting the "Times" on his side. The prominence given to this part of Hutchinson's work had the effect of overlaying, so far as the general public was concerned, his greatness in other fields. He was among the first of English surgeons, and an educationist of inexhaustible enthusiasm.

STOCK EXCHANGE STRIKE.

BROKERS DETERMINED NOT TO RESUME BUSINESS.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S ATTITUDE.

The Bombay Stock Exchange strike continues, no business having been done since Thursday. The Share and Government Paper brokers turned up in the morning as usual but they decided not to resume business, as no reply had been received to the letter sent to the Commissioner of Police by Mr. Parbhoodas Jeewandas, acting Chairman of the Association, protesting against the verbal notice given them by the Police Officer of the District that they should not transact any business on the road outside the compound of the Stock Exchange Hall. Most of the brokers left the place. A few of them however waited in the compound of the Hall. At about noon Mr. McTier, acting Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, visited the spot in question, and were shown over the whole of Dalal Street, where the brokers used to transact business, by Superintendent Walker of the Fort Division and Inspector De Burgh. On hearing of their arrival, Mr. Parbhoodas and Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal went to the Commissioner and laid before him the grievances of the brokers. They represented to Mr. McTier that they had been carrying on business in that street for quite a number of years and that except on a solitary occasion this practice had never been objected to. They further told Mr. McTier that Dalal Street was not a busy thoroughfare and business therein had been carried without any interference with the traffic.

The Commissioner, after hearing the representations made by Mr. Parbhoodas Jeewandas and Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal, promised to send in a reply in due course.

Superintendent Walker subsequently told the brokers that they could transact business in the street provided they did not block the whole of the road. The brokers, however, preferred to remain on strike, as the words "blocking the road" might have a wider meaning and fearing they might consequently be arrested even if they occupied a part of the road.

The strike is likely to affect not only the local banks but also the issue of the Government of India 3½ crores three per cent. loan. Friday next is the last day for tendering for the loan and if the strike continues those intending to tender for the loan will be at a loss what to do, in the absence, owing to the strike, of any indication as to the state of the money market.

The brokers seem determined not to resume business till they are allowed to have dealings in the Dalal Street as before.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

In the afternoon the Chairman of the Association received the following letter from the Commissioner of Police:

"In reply to your letter dated 10th July 1913, I have the honour to inform you that the statement contained in the first para of your letter is not wholly correct. It is however true that in view of complaints received the Police have orders to take active measures to prevent obstruction on the public road leading past the Exchange Hall. The conversation which I had with you and Mr. Dalal this morning leads me to the conclusion that you desire me either to issue orders (verbal or otherwise) granting Stock Brokers unfettered use of the public road adjoining the Exchange Hall or to tacitly permit the commission of the offence of road obstruction. I am not in a position and have no authority to issue orders to this effect, and I must therefore request you to inform the brokers on whose behalf you write, that obstruction on the public road is illegal and cannot be permitted. I may say that while making enquiries this morning, I observed an empty compound belonging to your Association, which if the figures you mentioned to me this morning are correct, should provide ample space in which brokers could collect and do business."

PASSENGER LIST.

The following are the additional names of passengers per s. s. "Himalaya" sailing, to-day:—Greg Mr. L. H., Michaelis Mr. K., Beale Miss V., Lalkaka Mr. S. R., Lyle Mr. and Mrs., Row Dr. R., Gallon Mr. and Mrs. J. W., Alexander Capt. P. S., Nation Mrs. C. F., Buller Capt. J. G., Carter Capt. C. Bonham, Curran Miss A., Aitken Mrs. R., Lambourne Mr. G. E., Walker Mr. N., Chamney Major H., Gowans Mr. C. H. N., Ewing Mr., Judge Mr. C. E., Gurdon Lt.-Col. B. E. M. Mrs., infant and nurse, Davidson Lt.-Col. J., Fox Capt. W. G., Pitt Mr. W. H., Curran Capt. A., McCann Mr., Russell Mr., O'Brien Dr. M (Miss), and Rustomji Mr. and Mrs. J.

COMILLA DACO[illegible] CASE.

HIGH COURT'S JU[illegible]

TWO AC[illegible] ACQUIT[illegible]

(From a Corr[illegible] CALC[illegible]

At the High Cou[illegible] Woodroffe and Beac[illegible] judgment in what [illegible] Comilla political d[illegible] which is one of the [illegible] Barisal conspiracy cas[illegible] before Mr. Nelson, Add[illegible] strate of Barisal.

In this case Romesh Ch[illegible] nerjee and eleven others [illegible] appeal against the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Comilla, who disagreeing with the assessors convicted them of being members of an assembly for the purpose of committing a dacoity under the Section 402 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the night of 1st November last, on receipt of certain information the police searched the house of the accused Probhat Chandra Karmaker and on a room being searched compromising articles were found there. Amongst other things the police found a double barrel gun, two revolvers, two sledge hammers, and a number of masks. The police also found among other documents a list alloting certain posts to certain persons in some proposed dacoity and was described as a disposition list.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe, in the course of a lengthy judgment, after a stating the facts elaborately dwelt with the evidence, both oral and documentary. Referring to the case for the defence His Lordship observed that in his opinion there was no substance in the argument that the articles found in the room were introduced there from outside. His Lordship had no doubt that the disposition list found there was a genuine document, and the allegations made against the police were of a self-contradictory character. His Lordship observed that the accused were found in the house under auspicious circumstances in that the gun, hammers, masks, etc., were found there.

Dealing with individual cases His Lordship found that the case of Thakurdas Pal and Adityn Churu Dutt, two servants of Probhat Chunder Karmekar, and whose names did not occur in the disposition list, was different from that of the other accused. In conclusion His Lordship acquitted Thakurdas and Aditya and confirmed the conviction of and the sentence passed on the ten other appellants.

Mr. Justice Beachcroft delivered a separate judgment concurring with the findings of Mr. Justice Woodroffe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, July 11.

Captain Seaton, 112th Infantry, has been selected to succeed Major Hogg as recruiting officer for Rajputana and Central India Musalmans and Hindus.

Major, Marshall, R.E., is posted to Bangalore as Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineers.

Second Lieutenant Willcocks, the Black Watch, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, Northern Army.

Captain Irvine, Royal Engine[illegible] has been appointed a General [illegible] Officer, Second Grade, on the [illegible] Staff in Australia.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. [illegible] 31st Punjabis, has [illegible] succeed Colonel Malle[illegible] Staff Officer, First Grad[illegible] in January next.

Lieutenants C. F. Ca[illegible] Trevor, R.E., are appo[illegible] Railway Department and [illegible] the North-Western Railwa[illegible]

Lieutenant Swinburne [illegible] permitted to revert to the Hom[illegible] lishment from 6th December next.

WEEKLY CROPS REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 11.

Official telegrams received up to date show that during the week ending 5th July, there was general rainfall all over India which was excessive in some parts of Assam, causing damage to the rice crop and resulting in suspension of agricultural operations. Reports from Bengal state that owing to excessive floods on low lands considerable damage has been done to the standing crops. The prospects of crops in other parts of India are good.

The weekly famine report from the Bombay Presidency states that distress is generally decreasing. Six kitchens and eleven poor houses continue to give relief. The public health is generally fair. Emigrants continue to return. Two cattle camps are still open, but are being rapidly vacated. Government grass finds a ready sale. Takavi is being granted for the purchase of bullocks. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 5th July were Ahmednagar, 15,081; Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, 206; total 15,287.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

TWO PERSONS TO BE HANGED.

(Before Justice Batchelor and Shah..)

EMPEROR VS. RAMA AND ANOTHER.

In this case both the accused Rama and Bhima, were charged before Mr. Allison, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, with the murder of one Satya, and were convicted under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the sentence by the High Court.

The case for the prosecution was to the effect that Rama had a wife, named Bali, whom he had driven out on account of her intimacy with the deceased a year before the offence. She came to live at Hospet, where the deceased used to come to see her in the fields, or, in her mother's absence, in her house. Bali's mother had gone on the 3rd January, 1913, to see her married daughter at Chilbhavi. At night, as she was then clearly not coming back, Satya went to see Bali. Satya and Bali went to sleep. After a time the two accused came in with a light and attacked Satya, cutting him deeply with a hatchet behind the left knee and also on the head with a sickle. They then bruised or struck the deceased by lifting up three stones and thrusting them down on him. In the meantime, Bali slipped out and informed the neighbours of the event. The police patil came there and found Satya unconscious, who died without recovering consciousness.

The defence was that the accused were living in another village and had no motive for killing Satya.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments for both sides, confirmed the conviction and sentence.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

[redacted]-SHERIFF'S SON'S DEBTS. [redacted] FRAUDULENT RELEASE.

([redacted]r. Justice Davar.)

[redacted] ABDUL REHMAN HAJI [redacted] AND OTHERS.

[redacted] this suit was con- [redacted] civil engineer, [redacted] before in this [redacted] In his [redacted]ation by Mr. Setalvad the [redacted]id that he remembered [redacted]idence in the Aga Khan suit [redacted]r. Justice Russell. In the [redacted]han suit he valued the Aga Khan [redacted]erty. He made a report on the [redacted]ation of Anderson's stables. He [redacted]lued that property at Rs. 73,836 in 1901. In that suit he was cross-examined in July 1908. What was stated in the cross-examination then, was correct. At that time he had stated that the vacant land in that locality was Rs. 5 per square yard.

Examined by Mr. Davar the witness stated that there was a boom about landed property in 1909. Messrs Payne and Co. were the attorneys of the Aga Khan. His valuation was based on the figures supplied to him by those instructing him.

After his evidence was finished Mr. Setalvad addressed the court for defendants 2 to 7. He said that the case was very simple. First there was the consent decree of the plaintiff against the first defendant on 8th January, 1912. On the 26th of February the first draft of the release deed was prepared by Mr. Sorabji. On the [redacted]th of March 1912, there was the [redacted]ution of release in favour of all [redacted]rs of the family. The actual [redacted] ready before the execution [redacted]ase. The mortgage of the [redacted]was of the 26th of March [redacted] days after the release. On [redacted]of April 1912, the plaintiffs [redacted] other decrees against the [redacted]ndant. On the 22nd of [redacted]here was the decree of the [redacted]Dorabji Antia. On the 29th [redacted]rch there was the decree of the [redacted] End Watch Co. His Lordship should bear in mind what the interest of Abdul Rehman was in the joint family property. His interest was of a nebulous character. Mr. Suleman's share was one-fourth. His son's share would be roughly 1/25th share. Suleman had five other sons and the maintenance of his daughters should be considered. Suleman's youngest son who was about nine months old was in the womb at the time of the release and so his share also according to Hindu Law should be taken into account.

(Mr. Setalvad read hear a passage from Mayne's Hindu Law, regarding the rights of an unborn son or a son in the womb at the time of the partition.)

On that footing Abdul Rehman's share could not be more than 1/28th of the whole. Even this was nebulous. Abdul Rehman could not have asked his father for the partition of the property. Rs. 15,000 paid to him were on a liberal scale. The Poona properties were valued at Rs. 240,000. It may be roughly put down at Rs. 280,000 if the compensation money was added. With regard to the Poona properties valuation had not been challenged. There were three properties in Bombay.

(1) The Bellasis Road property valued at Rs. 120,000. Mr. Mistri's calculation was based on the consideration that land was worth Rs. 25, per square yard. Whether it was true or not His Lordship had to see. As against that they had the valuation of Mr. Suleman at the time of the release of Abdul Satar. If Mr. Mistri's own valuation on the rental basis was considered then it came to Rs. 109,000.

(2) The Arthur Road property, Mr. Mistri valued it at Rs. 225,100. That was on the basis that the whole area was freehold and available for sale by the owner. What remained with Suleman was about 10,000 square yards. On that whole area they paid Rs. 5,400, as farzandari rent and recovered Rs. 4,700 and odd. That left a deficit of Rs. 653-2-0. The price would work at Rs. 108,000. After deducting the rent, Rs. 89,000 and odd would be left. Even at that it would be very much near what they said. They said the price was Rs. 80,000. Mr. Mistri's calculation was based on the sale of land to the Simplex Mill and they knew what that sale was. When Mistri valued the land on the rental basis, it dwindled out to Rs. 123,200. That was on the footing of eleven year's purchase. Rental basis seemed to him a wrong basis. If they at all took the rental basis into consideration then eleven years would be a long time to be taken into consideration.

(3) The Moreland property valued at Rs. 25,000. The plaintiffs did not question the valuation of this property. The whole property including the Poona property would be worth Rs. 504,000 according to the defendants' valuation.

As regards the business deducting debts from outstandings and stock, a balance of Rs. 32,608 would remain. Adding that to the whole value of the property it would amount to Rs. 536,000 and odd. This valuation would depend also on whether all the outstandings were recoverable. This would be really a higher figure than what the property would be worth when the estate was liquidated. On that footing could His Lordship say that Rs. 15,000 given to the boy on the release was a very inadequate consideration. Besides the boy's debts had been paid by the father. Every rupees out of Rs. 15,000 was accounted for. Under those circumstances, there was nothing to show that the release was obtained with a view to defraud the son's creditors. A prudent man in a joint family would naturally pursue the same course as Mr. Suleman did in this case. There was nothing wrong in Mr. Suleman's looking after his son, after his return from England. If he did not do it, it would be quite unfatherly, if he might be permitted to use the expression. If it had been a fraudulent transaction it would have been done within a day. On the contrary the transaction had lasted over a period of twenty days.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the plaintiffs said that he would have to take His Lordship to section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act. The whole point in this case was the construction of sec. 53. His Lordship had to see whether the parties carried out this transaction with the intention to defraud or with a view to defeat with a or delay creditors. If such intention was found to be present the transaction would be null and void. Mr. Suleman was a very smart man of business and he was naturally anxious to reserve it. He would start with the presumption that he had knowledge of Mr. Suleman's proclivities when his son borrowed money from relations. The presumption was that the son's credit was exhausted and to Mr. Suleman's knowledge, he would have gone to any length. Abdul Razak whose debts to the extent of Rs. 30,000 were paid, did not like to have a release. Why not? because Abdul Razak knew that his share was very much more than a mere Rs. 10,000 or 15,000. If Abdul Rehman's share was only Rs. 15,000, why should Mr. Suleman have worried about his debts?

Mr. Davar's address was not finished when the court rose for the day.

Plaintiffs' solicitors: Messrs Pherozshah Unvala and Papa.

Defendants' solicitors: Messrs Payne and Co.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

SPECIE BANK'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LD. v. HAJI J. M. MAHOMED AND 21 ORS.

On the case being called on yesterday, Mr. Kanga opened his case on behalf of the eighth and eighteenth defendants. His case was that the eighth defendant's firm used to have business dealings with the first defendant. In 1909, the eighth defendant informed Haji Jackeria, who was generally acting as an agent for the first defendant, that he wanted to buy goods on credit from the first defendant. Haji Jackeria spoke to the first defendant, who said that he must have some security, if the eighth defendant intended to make large purchases. The latter agreed and at the same time delivered the title-deeds of his Poona property.

(To Court) After the first defendant's insolvency, the title-deeds were demanded back from him, but he said they would be returned after proceedings for the revocation of his insolvency were ended. Now, the fact remained that whether the deposit of title-deeds was for pre-existing or future debts, it was made in Poona. The evidence produced would shew that neither Ebrahim nor Haroon (the mortgagors) was in Bombay on the 7th or 8th April, 1909, the time when the plaintiffs alleged instructions were given to Messrs. Payne and Co. Ebrahim being now dead, Haroon's would be the only evidence on the point. Ebrahim's cash book, however, showed that he was at his Mahableshwar shop on the 7th and 8th, and in his own handwriting there were put down in the book the names of the customers who visited the shop on those days. The plaintiffs had given no evidence to show how Jan Mahomed (first defendant) came into possession of the title-deeds. The plaintiff's counsel had said that on 8th April the eighth defendant delivered the title-deeds to Messrs. Payne and Co. and gave them instructions to prepare a legal mortgage. This, the plaintiff contended, created an equitable mortgage. But that proposition was not correct. In England, there was a conflict of cases. Some cases showed that, even though an advance was made in the first instance and title-deeds were then delivered, there was no equitable mortgage. As to the cases cited by Mr. Moos, they did not apply to previously existing debts which ran on for several years and then the parties agreed to give security for them. The deposit of title-deeds must be for a present advance (see Halsbury, vol. 21, p. 81).

His Lordships remarked that in *Keys v. Williams*, p. 61, it was pointed out that "present advance" may be for a pre-existing debt.

Mr. Kanga replied that that was *obiter*. The distinction was shown in 1 Bom. Under the Transfer of Property Act, the Court had to determine two things, (1) whether there was a deposit and (2) whether there was an intention to create a security. It was for the Court to decide whether from the facts stated it would draw an inference as to the intention to create a security. He cited 9 *Mad. Rs.* 254; 2 *Cox* 243; and 12 *Ves.* 192.

His Lordship said that even under English Law there must be an intention—express or implied—to create a security.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

Mr. Kanga replied that the Court had to see when an equitable mortgage was created. His client agreed in Poona to create an equitable mortgage. His intention to give security was formed in Poona. Neither Mr. Dinshah nor Mr. Chunilal denied that on 7th April the title-deeds were held by Messrs. Payne and Co. on behalf of the plaintiff Bank. How then could there be a delivery of the title-deeds by the mortgagor, assuming he did give the instructions as alleged? If there was no delivery at that time, then there could be no equitable mortgage. Mr. Kanga went on to argue that as between his client and the Bank there was no privity. What was mortgaged to the plaintiff Bank was Jan Mahomed's interest in the property. All that the plaintiff could, therefore, do was to have that interest sold. It had been held that as between the mortgagor and the sub-mortgagee there was no privity, and the plaintiff could not bring his client in, unless there was an assignment of the debt from the latter to the former. A sub-mortgagee could not stand in the shoes of the original mortgagee in the same manner as an assignee could.

Macleod, J.: The plaintiff could ask for an account between you and Jan Mahomed and to be paid what was found due on so taking accounts.

Mr. Kanga then examined his witnesses, viz., Haji Jackeria Haji Oosman, Haji Jan Mahomed; and Haji Haroon and his son.

MORTGAGE OF JEWELLERY.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

BAI NANDGAVRI VS. MAHOMED HUSEIN JHARIA JOPAN AND ANOTHER.

This suit was partly heard before the long vacation, when issues were raised and some evidence was also recorded, Mr. Justice Beaman having yesterday commenced sitting on the Original Side, the hearing of the suit was resumed yesterday.

This was an inter pleader suit filed by the plaintiff under the undermentioned circumstances. By a mortgage dated 28th January, 1911, the two defendants covenanted to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 7,000 being monies due, by the first defendant to the plaintiff, in consideration of the plaintiff handing over to the first defendant certain jewellery which had been pledged to the plaintiff by the first defendant. The second defendant, who was the mother of the first defendant, also created by the same deed a charge upon certain of her immoveable properties for the repayment of the sum of Rs. 7,000 with interest. On the same day the first defendant executed a mortgage in favour of the plaintiff of certain immoveable property at Mombassa as further security for the advance of Rs. 7,000 made to him by the plaintiff. The immoveable properties of the second defendant were sold in enforcement of certain charges thereon prior to that of the plaintiff and out of the balance of the monies realized on the sale. The plaintiff was paid off her advance of Rs. 7,000. The first defendant thereupon called upon the plaintiff to reconvey to him the Mombassa properties and hand over the little deeds to him. The second defendant, on the other hand, claimed that she was entitled to the reconveyance of the Mombasia property, as in the first mortgage of the 28th January, 1911, she was only a surety for the first defendant who was the principal debtor. The debt having been paid off by a sale of her property, she was entitled to have transferred to her the security of the Mombassa property, which the plaintiff held against the first defendant. The plaintiff said that she had no interest in the suit and she was prepared to reconvey the property and hand over the title deeds to whomsoever the Court might direct.

The first defendant set up three main contentions. He alleged first that there was collusion between the plaintiff and the second defendant. He also contended that under the circumstances the plaintiff had no right to file an inter-pleader suit as he had done. Finally he said that if the original mortgage the second defendant was a principal debtor and she was not therefore entitled to a reconveyance as claimed by [redacted].

The second defendant, who was the mother of the first defendant, alleged as stated above that this was only a surety for the first defendant and was therefore entitled to a reconveyance of the Mombassa property, as on payment by her of the Rs. 7,000, she became entitled to step into the plaintiff's shoes and had transferred to her all the securities which the plaintiff held in respect of the debt.

Mr. Jafferbhoy with Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Captain appeared for the first defendant and Mr. Campbell with Mr. Wadia appeared for the second defendants.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, having read notes of the evidence taken on the last occasion, said that the first defendant had closed his case on the issue of collusion when the case was last heard. He asked the Court to decide that issue first and discharge the plaintiff from the suit.

Mr. Bahadurji said that the first defendant's case on the issue of collusion had not been closed. He did not intend calling any oral evidence in support of that issue but would rely upon the correspondence between the parties. He said it would be more convenient to try all the issues together. The plaintiff was not damnified by being kept in the suit as she would get her costs from the first defendant.

His Lordship ruled that the case had better go on all points.

Evidence was then recorded and arguments of Counsel were heard.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Mulji, Khambhatta and Thakurdas.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Messrs. Captain and Wadia.

Solicitors for the second defendants: Messrs. Maneklal and Tyabji.

THE CAUSE LIST.

SATURDAY 12TH, JULY 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

638-08—Mulla & Mulla Balkissondas Shivldl v Dwarkadas Girdharilal Tyabji D. & Co. 11-4-13.

90-11—Mulla & Mulla Panchnandi Damodharji Lalji Dwarkanathji Lalji v. Tubhowandas Hewraj & anr. 13-5-13.

T. I. J. 2-10—Khanderao L. & M. Karsondas Premji v. Poonja Jeram Vachha & Co. 1-7-13.

984-09—Motichand & D. Bai Mahalaxmibai widow v. Mohanlal Jagjiwandas 4-7-13.

Ap. No.

53-08-406-07—Mulla & Mulla Shapurji Hormusji Harver v. Manassen Jacob Manasseh. 8-17-13.

1312-12—Nadirshaw & Dar-Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ombaram Amin & Desai. 26-6-13.

977-12—Motichand & D. Messrs. Maganlal Datichanda v. Amichand Khimchand & anr. 1-7-13.

T & I. J. In Re Petition for L. A. In re-Property & Credits of Wenceslau. In Person Fillippe De Sa deceased v. Dominic Aureteano De Sa Petitioner. C. P. D'Cunha. 3-7-13.

1348-12—Captain & Vaidya Canji Khetsey v. Gopal Pragji Ardeshir H. D. & Co. 7-7-13.

734-12—Payne & Co. The South Indian Mills Co., L. v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bicknell M. R. & Co. 5-7-13.

1324-12—Jamsetji R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v. Jugmohundas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji & R. 7-7-13.

1069-12—Amin & Desai Ruberdas Nurshinghdas a firm v. Desai Bhai Manoribhai Dikshit & Par. 7-7-13.

1069-12—Amin & Desai Ruberdas Nurshinghdas a firm v. Desai Bhai Manoribhai Dikshit & Par. 7-7-13.

497-12—Craigie B. & Caroe The Hanoverche Gummi Works Excelsior Akteen Giselle chaft Ltd. Coy F. G. Covertalias Arthur Jehangir M. & Somji. 8-7-13.

1131-12—Raghavayya N. & Co. Girdharilal Fathchand a firm v. Premraj Bhather a firm Ty. D & Co. 8-7-13.

1149-10—Captain & U. Ranchoddas Kallianji & ors. Mathuradas Goverdhandas & ors. Ardeshir H. D. Co. 9-7-13.

97-13—Nadirshaw & D. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed v. Dada Ebrahim & anr. Captain & V. 10-7-13.

482-13—Payne & Co. Laxmikant Sangoldas a firm v. Gopal Atmaram a firm Capt. & V. 11-7-13.

O. S. 546-13—Bhai K. & G. Seedick Haji Dadabhoy v. Sethna & ors. Salley Mahomed Dharmsey Matubhai J. & M. 23-6-13.

O. S. 546-13—Bhai K. & G. Seedick Haji Ebrahim & ors. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. 306-13.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jasraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

623-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. Joosub Haji Oosman v. Haji Jackeria Haji Oosman Captain & V. Ch. S. 18-3-13 not to be called on till 15-7-13.

766-12—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 8-6-13.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshaw v. Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomen.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSES.

577-11.—Daphtary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd., v. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Jehangir M. & S.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's. Report.

1072-10—Payne & Co. Gangabai widow v. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Rawji Edg. G. W. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1111-12—Payne and Co. Kooshiram Bhagwandas a firm v. Dharamdas Manghermal and anr. Jamsetji R. and D. For Postponement.

1253-12—Bhimji & Co. Mowji Nanji and anr. v. Dewji Tricumdas and ors. Shroff D. and D. Mancklal and T.

1255-12—Maneklal and T. Kundliok Pandooji Banker v. Dhondiba Pandooji Banker and anr. Smetham B. and Co.

125-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. and Co.

160-09—Amin and D. Khimji Assur Veerji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld. and ors. Mulla and M. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1032-10—Wadia G. & Co. Harivallabhdas Kashidas v. Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors. Sabnis and G.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. W. Sethna, v. Rabiabai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.

908-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.

175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Ganaji & ors. Mehta & D.

229-13—G. H. Dalal, Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors., Motichand & D.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Daph. F. & D. Joshua Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji. Ard. H. D. & Co.

273-13—Shamrao M. & H. Rustomji Khursedji v. Korimbai widow & ors. Surajmal & Co.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G. & B. Sunhabai widow & others, vs. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar & ors. Jeh. G. & B. Sham M. & H. Patell & Ez.

450-13—Khand L. & M Bai Hirabai & anothers vs. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & others. Mulla & Mulla.

292-13—Nadirsha & D. Esubai vs. Haji Tai Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

RAISING THE WIND.

ILLITERATE MONEY LENDER TAKEN IN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged two Parsis Rustomji Cawasji Mistry and Framroze Beramji, with cheating another Parsi Hormusji Dhanjibhoy Bhesania, out of Rs. 200.

The allegation was that the accused went to the complainant on the 24th June last and asked for a loan of Rs. 200, offering a Bank pass-book as security.

The complainant was told that the first accused had Rs. 3,000 at his credit in the Bank of Bombay but he could not draw the amount so long as his father was alive. The complainant, who was an illiterate man, advanced the money believing the two men. Four days later the two accused asked for a further loan of Rs. 200, when the complainant sent his elder son to enquire at the Bank in regard to the pass-book. At the Bank the complainant's son was informed that the figures in the book were altered, that the balance at the credit of the depositor was only Rs. 30, and that the book was in the name of one Pirojbai, who afterwards turned out to be the niece of the first accused. The Police were informed and the accused were arrested.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. His Worship reserved his judgment.

OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

In the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate to-day Mr. S. C. Udwadia, Manager of the Moon Mill, Sowree, was summoned for failing to keep securely locked the desk doors in the vicinity of the scutcher beaters. Mr. W. Whitaker, Third Inspector of Factories, prosecuted and gave evidence to the effect that on making an inspection on the 23rd of May he found the doors opened. Accused charged the head jobber under Section 42 with being the guilty party, but that charge was not upheld by the Magistrate, who fined accused Rs. 25.

Another charge was brought by Mr. W. Whitaker, against Mr. K. S. Daruwalla of the China Mills, Sowree, who was fined Rs. 75 under Section 18 and rule 21 of the Indian Factories Act for not sufficiently guarding beater covers and desk doors of scutcher frames.

"HIGHER EDUCATION IN AMERICA."

Under the auspices of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Bombay Branch, a lecture will be given by Dr. L. L. Joshi, Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Municipality, on "Higher Education in America" on the 14th instant at 6 p.m. at St. Xaviers' College. Mr. H. J. Bhabha, formerly Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, will preside.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the office of Messrs. Pandia & Co., 31, Hummum Street, this evening at 6 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Manilal Dayabhai B.A., LL.B. Subject for debate.—That of the various systems of Succession and Inheritance the Parsi system is the best.

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FRENCH PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

THE KING'S TOAST.

SPEECHES AT STATE BANQUET.

Nothing could surpass the splendid enthusiasm and spontaneity of the welcome which at every point was accorded to the French President, M. Poincare, on his progress from Portsmouth to York House on Tuesday, June 24. Vast crowds in the London streets cheered the nation's honoured guest to the echo, and thus gave a fresh demonstration of the popular affection for the Entente, writes the "Daily Mail."

His Excellency landed at Portsmouth to the thunder of the guns of twenty-one Dreadnoughts and the soul-stirring notes of the "Marseillaise." As he set foot on British soil he was welcomed by the Prince of Wales and a brilliant company of British naval officers.

On his arrival at Victoria he was received by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and the great officers of state. His drive to York House was one prolonged and tremendous triumph.

The events of an historic day culminated in an imposing state banquet at Buckingham Palace, given by the King in the President's honour, at which cordial speeches were delivered by the King and his guest.

THE SPEECHES.

THE KING ON THE AIM OF THE ENTENTE.

The King, who spoke in French, proposed the President's health in the following terms at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace:—

It affords me, Monsieur le President, the greatest pleasure to offer you a hearty welcome to this country and to express my high appreciation of your courtesy in paying me a visit so soon after your installation in your present eminent and exalted position.

The intercourse for so many centuries between our two countries such near neighbours as they are, has enabled each of them to profit alike by the intellectual culture and material prosperity of the other. The result has been a steady growth of deep mutual respect and good will. Since the signature in 1904 of the diplomatic instruments that settled so amicably the outstanding questions between us, the two nations have been enabled to co-operate harmoniously and cordially in matters of international concern, and have been drawn together by a growing sense of unity of interest and identity of purpose.

The aim which both our Governments have kept constantly in view is the cause of peace, and the chief of our common interests lies in a close co-operation for that blessed purpose.

During the past months, when a succession of grave international questions arose one after the other the spirit of mutual confidence and frankness with which the Governments of France and Great Britain were enabled to approach the various problems that presented themselves has proved to be of inestimable advantage; and in the treatment of the serious issues with which Europe was confronted it is a source of the highest satisfaction to us to reflect that all the Great Powers concerned have consulted together and worked for peace.

I esteem myself especially fortunate in having as my guest a statesman of such high repute and of such distinguished services, whose name is not only prominent among public men but has also a place in that famous academy which has for so many ages been the glory of France and the envy of Europe.

I also wish to convey to you, Monsieur le President, my warm appreciation of the words, as graceful as they were eloquent, in which on two occasions last year you made known your respect and esteem for my illustrious predecessors, Queen Victoria and my ever beloved father. I can assure you, Monsieur le President, that they move me deeply and will be a lasting treasure in my memory.

I raise my glass to wish you, Monsieur le President, every possible happiness and prosperity and that the great nation of France will have a glorious future, and that the relations between our two countries may continue in unimpaired intimacy and vitality.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S ARRIVAL.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The President with the Prince of Wales (wearing the uniform of a Naval Lieutenant and the cordon of the Legion of Honour) inspecting the Guard of Honour composed of the sailors and marines of the "Victory" on arrival at Portsmouth.

M. POINCARE'S THANKS.

President Poincare, also speaking in French, said:

Sire, the hearty welcome which your Majesty has been good enough to accord me, the lavish tokens of sympathy shown to me since my arrival by the Royal Government, the enthusiasm with which the people of London have honoured the representative of France will excite among my fellow-countrymen a general sentiment of joy and gratitude.

In seizing with gratitude the opportunity which your Majesty has so kindly afforded me of paying you a visit this year, I desire to give at the same time a proof of my personal sentiments and to bring to the great British nation the loyal remembrance of my country.

In order to interpret French opinion this evening I have only to recall the striking demonstrations which I have frequently witnessed; as, for instance, last year on the shores of the Mediterranean, when during the solemnities which your Majesty, doubtless, has not forgotten an enthusiastic crowd hailed the gallant bearing of the royal crews; or again, as yesterday, when on my departure from France, Normandy trembling with emotion multiplied her cheers for England.

The friendship which unites the two countries to-day is both on the one side and on the other deeply implanted in the mind of the populace. History and time will themselves develop it. In embryo it lay in the traditional good will which the centuries have developed between Great Britain and France, and which was not allowed to increase until contrary sentiments passed away.

The day has arrived when there have been happily settled questions which seemed to place in contradiction in several parts of the world our respective interests. The two peoples have at last yielded to their natural disposition, their mutual respect has little by little increased to affection, and to the courtesy of their ancient relations a trustful intimacy has been easily joined. During the grave events which have followed one another for some months which have held the attention on the alert for so long, and which still cause serious preoccupation, our two Governments have been able to appreciate throughout the blessings of an understanding which has enabled them to establish between them constant collaboration, to study with complete agreement the problems presented, and to devise easily in concert desirable solutions.

In this daily co-operation they have not ceased to work so as to prevent the extension or the renewal of hostilities and to prevent between the Great Powers conflicts of which the consequences would have been incalculable.

Like England, France has had the happiness of working in the cause of peace with the perpetual co-operation of all the Chancelleries, and she will continue with the same good will to labour so that the harmony of which Europe has given the salutary example shall not be disturbed in the future.

I raise my glass in honour of your Majesty, of her Majesty the Queen, who has received me with so much graciousness, of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whom it has been very agreeable to me to see again in Paris this year, and of all the Royal Family.

I drink to the prosperity and to the greatness of the United Kingdom.

THE STATE BANQUET.

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The state banquet at Buckingham Palace in honour of M. Poincare last night was a brilliant function. The banquet was laid in the ball supper room, which had been converted into a state dining-room to accommodate 130 diners, who included all the Diplomatic Corps in London, the members of the Cabinet, the Speaker, Lord Roberts, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law.

There were fourteen separate tables, an oblong one in the centre of the apartment being reserved for the King and Queen, the President, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family and the Ambassadors.

The famous gold plate from Windsor Castle was used. The tables were lighted from gold candelabra and massive electroliers set high in the partly arched roof, and the floral decorations were in the French national colours. A guard of honour of the Yeomen of the Guard, in their mediaeval costumes, formed a cordon round the tables.

The band of the Royal Artillery played selections of music in the East Gallery.

THE KING'S HANDSHAKE.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WAS PUT AT HIS CASE.

Never was the King's happy knack of putting people at their ease better exemplified than when he met M. Poincare at Victoria Station. The President stepped from his saloon very solemn, rather pale, with a set expression, clearly nervous—and no wonder.

At once the King grasped his hand and made him a little speech of welcome. The President looked happier. The King still held his hand and they chatted. The President's features relaxed. In a few seconds he was all smiles. For just on a minute they remained hand-fast, talking vivaciously. At the end of that minute all the President's nervousness had disappeared. The King's tact had dispelled it. His father's gift of graciousness has certainly descended on him. Royal courtliness and kindliness could not have been more charmingly displayed.

It was a very pretty and graceful ceremony altogether. The gathering of distinguished people on the red-carpeted platform beneath an array of banners included Mr. Asquith in Trinity House uniform, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Crewe, Mr. McKenna, Sir John French, representing the Army, and Prince Louis of Battenberg the Navy. Sir Francis Bertie, our Ambassador in Paris, looked as handsome as ever in spite of advancing years.

Foot Guards lined the way up Grosvenorplace, along Piccadilly, down St. James's-street. The Blues were out also, making a splendid show. There was hearty cheering, and M. Poincare's first impression of London must have been a very pleasant one, especially when he came in sight of St. James's Palace.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH NATION.

The following is the message from President Pioncarè to the British nation:—

The visit I have come to pay to his majesty King George affords me a unique opportunity of testifying to the unanious sentiments of the French nation towards the son of the glorious Sovereign under whose auspices the fruitful friendship between Great Britain and France was established. It not only Europe but throughout the world the restless billows on the ocean draw together and unite the shores of the two great colonial Powers in a constant exchange of ideas and interests.

Is not the very nature of things will it that the two peoples of Great Britain and France should be ever associated for the progress of civilisation and the maintenance of peace in the world? Never, perhaps, have the necessity and benefits of that solidarity in good made themselves more strongly felt than in the course of recent events.

Never could the President of the French Republic be given a happier moment to bring the cordial greetings of the friedly nation to the Sovereign who continues with so much wisdom and loyalty the noble traditions of his race.

PRINCE AND PRESIDENT.

STIRRING SCENE AT PORTSMOUTH.

The special correspondent of the 'Daily Mail" thus describes the meeting:—

The New France and Young England grasped hands on Tuesday June 24, in a real spirit of cordial understanding when at the head of the scarlet-covered gangway leading from the Admiralty yacht "Fire Queen" to the dockyard jetty, President Poincaré exchanged the warmest of greetings with the Prince of Wales.

It was a solemn moment, this meeting between Prince and President, and a fitting symbolisation of the entente cordiale between the two nations. Among those accompanying the Prince of Wales was one to whom the solemnity of the occasion surely made a special appeal. This was M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador in London, whose name is synonymous with the entente cordiale and who, with King Edward, was its principal artisan. It must have been a proud moment for him when he saw the bright smile which illuminated the face of President Poincaré as he firmly grasped the hand of the grandson of Edward VII., the friend of France.

The Prince, one hand on his sword, the other at the salute, advanced to meet M. Poincaré as he came up the scarlet gangway. Prince and President shook hands cordially, remaining for a few moments in conversation. Then the suites were presented on both sides, and with perfect self-possession though a little diffidently the Prince escorted M. Poincaré to inspect the double guard of honour, furnished by the Marine Artillery and a party of bluejackets from H. M. S. Victory, accompanied by their mascot, a graceful grey boarhound.

By this time the royal train of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway had been drawn up at the landing-stage and the Prince and President entered the royal saloon usually occupied by Queen Mary. While the guards of honour saluted, the band played the "Marseillaise," and Nelson's Victory thundered out a salute the train began its journey to London.

It was a great day for the Prince. Only a very slight flush deepening the bronze of his cheeks revealed his consciousness of the importance of the occasion. He never turned his eyes in the direction of the semaphore tower where, in naval parlance, he had hoisted his flag for the first time. He bore himself gallantly throughout.

ASCOT SUNDAY ON THE RIVER.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The scene at Boalters Lock.

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